THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.
CATTO'S WHISKY
will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,970—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7368	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Leadon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guiounet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich.	4,295	19th Sept. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 21st September, at 10 a.m.
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th September, at 10 a.m.
FOR MORMUGOA, SOYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)
FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillis & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.
ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

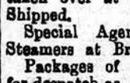
Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Talt	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.
FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen,
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum o Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

A CATECHISM
ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.
Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay		Rs	a. 10 8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post			3 0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,385	Birch	16th Sept.
S. S. SULTAN	2,834	Pens	28th "
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winkler	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1903, for Stock taking.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED, for the East Indian Railway Company's Watch and Clock Shop, Jamalpur, a European Watch and Clock Maker, with English experience. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month. Apply by letter only, giving full personal particulars and Copies of Certificates to

THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

Jamalpur, 9th September, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khas-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo-Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE LAHORE.

Civil Suit No. 70 of 1903.

THE PUNJAB BANKING Co., LIMITED, LAHORE.

versus.

MR. F. BEATY, Retired Police Department.

CLAIM Rs. 2,654.

Under Section 82 Act XIV of 1882.

WHEREAS the Summons issued to the above named defendant in the above case have been returned unserved, it is hereby notified that the said Defendant should ATTEND this COURT, on 5th October, 1903, at 10 A.M. to defend the Suit and take notice that in case of default the Suit will be decided exparte.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this

A. A. IRVINE,
District Judge, Lahore.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE attention of GRADUATES of UNIVERSITIES in BRITISH INDIA and in the UNITED KINGDOM is directed to the advertisement published on 1st July, 1903, inviting them to SEND their NAMES and PLACES of RESIDENCE to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll. Such communications should have been sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 31st ultimo.

Graduates who have not already applied are hereby informed that unless they send their Names and Residences to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office before noon, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, their names will not be entered in the Election Roll.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

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FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

Rs. 16,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

2 per cent of the amount tendered must be deposited on application and the balance on or before Saturday, 31st October, 1903.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full. The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on THURSDAY, 17th September 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 11 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20 clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879), until further order.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAWASJI PATEL STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonji Dosabhoy Navlaishekjina, the executor of the late Will of Dhanbaiji, widow of Dosabhoy Merwanji Navlaishekjina, and the administrator of the property and credits of the said Dosabhoy Merwanji Navlaishekjina, deceased, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1684 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 202, new No. 5064, old survey Nos. 410 to 413, and new survey No. 9881 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos 1439 (1) and 1496 and Street Nos. 40 42 and 52, and bounded on the east by Cawasji Patel Street aforesaid, on the west partly by the property of Laxman Carpenter and partly by that of Hormasji Merwanji Narielwala, on the north by the house of Edulji Framji Addess, and on the south by the house of Rustomji Khurshetji Patel, and which said dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the heirs of the Dosabhoy Merwanji Navlaishekji and Dhanbai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Minochehar, vendors Attorneys at their Office, Forbes Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1903.

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I. P. A. C. TOURNAMENT PONIES.

1. "POWERFUL", G. A. Gelding, rising 8 years, stands 14-0½ hands. Fast and up to great weight, has played in Poona Tournament. Fast Trapper.....Rs. 1,000
2. "SPEY", Fl Bitten G. A. Entire, rising 7 years, stands 14-0½ hands. Up to Tournament Form and improving daily. Up to 14 stone and very handy.....Rs. 1,200
3. "HOPE" Brn Irish Mare, 7 years, stands 15-0 hands. Smart and very steady Trapper. Has been hunted in Ireland and England.....Rs. 700

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are believed sound and open to Fair Trial and Examination in the Station.

For further Particulars apply to—

CAPTAIN BAYFORD, A.-D.-C.,
Government House, Ganeshkhind,
POONA.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR	£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
AT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years.....5	
„ 1 Year.....4½	„
„ 6 Months.....4	„
„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved lines on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,900.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance: 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	83 7-16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-1	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 4-13	= — 3/16
2 months hence	26	= — 3/16
Spot in New York	56 7-8	= — 7.8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 19 1-2	= + 1/2
Berlin „	20 39 1-4	= + 1/2
New York Demand	48 61-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= — 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= + 1/4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Linseed Bold, 33 1-4 Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone steady.

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·40 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·70	5·41	5·32	5·29
+3	+4	+4	+4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·29	5·27	5·27	5·28
+5	+4	+4	+5

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	12,000
Do. last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·00 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·78 + 13
Do. do. March	9·80 + 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 11-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·64
Do. do. March	9·74
Tone at close	Nil.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 12th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,276 bales.
Wheat	13,895 cwts.
Linseed	695 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	539 „
Gingellyseed	137 „
Poppyseed	276 „
Groundnuts	212 „
Castorseed	8,212 „
Rice	1,125 „
Myrabollams	1,016 „
Cottonseed	2,233 „

BOMBAY MONDAY SEPT. 13.
LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales.
Imports ..... Nil.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·11	5·10
+1	—1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan. Jan.-Feb. Feb.-Mar.
5·36	5·27 5·25 5·26
+1	—2 —4 —1
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·26	5·26
—1	—3

The local Markets are closed for the holidays.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 83 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 66 1-16
Bar Silver 26 4-13
The sum about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 12th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified for general information that the Agent General in India for the British Protectorates in Africa under the administration of the Foreign Office will take rank in Articles 73 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the Notification of the Govt of India in the Home Dept No. 328 dated the 10th Feb 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R D Oldham Supt in the Geological Survey of India is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days and in continuation special leave for three months and seventeen days under Articles 316, 260, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th Octor the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major L Impey, a Political Agent of the 3rd (offg 2nd class and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted privilege leave for twenty one days with effect from the 12th Sept

The services of Mr W A Johns Ex Engr 1st grade and Dep Consulting Engr for Railways Bombay are on his return from special duty with the Seistan Arbitration Commission replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept with effect from the 12 Aug.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr H J Sanders as Consul for Guatemala at Calcutta.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur R Ries as Consular Agent for France at Aden.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R Clarke India Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Postmaster Gen Punjab and in the second grade of Postmaster Gen with effect from the 3rd of Sept or until futher orders.

The service of Mr W S Adie Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 5th of Sept.

Mr Hill Oung is appointed to officiate temporarily as Accountant Gen Madras with effect from the 5th of Sept or until further orders.

Mr M A N A Hydari Examiner of Press Accounts, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Comptroller India Treasuries in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th of Aug or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Capt E E N Waters No 104 Com R G A to be Ordnance Officer 4th class sub proto fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 1st Sept.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment—Mr H L O Fleming late a third Class Asst Surgn who was permitted in G G O No 819 of 1901 to resign the service is as a special case, re-admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Dept as a third class Asst Surgn with effect from the 12th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The date on which Mr H Groves Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of Burma retired from the service is the afternoon of the 2nd Sept and not stated in Public Works Dept Notification No 313 dated 21th.

Mr T H Cowes Ex Engr 1-t grade Bengal whose services have been lent to the Egyptian Govt is permitted to retire from the Service of the Indian Govt under the provision of Article 463 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd Sept.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Batt G I P Railway Vol Rifle Corps—J F Barn Gentl to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Engr A Mitchell R I M 2nd Engr and Shipwright Surveyor to the Govt of Bombay will continue at the disposal of that Govt for employment as 1st Engr and Shipwright Surveyor with effect from the 26th Sept vice Chief Engr W Torrie R I M.

The services of Engr T H Knight R I M are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engr and Shipwright Surveyor vice Engr A Mitchell with effect from the 26th Sept.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipra, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	12	9	71
Total plague deaths to date	263,743	215,012	
Same date last year	5		102

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—September 6, at Indore, C I, at her sister's residence, the wife of Mr E Roberts, Miller, John's Flour Mills, Dehli, of a daughter.

TURNER—September 7, at Krindale, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H H Turner, R E, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MENLIES—September September 4, Agra Ebenezar James Menzies, of the Superintending Engineer's Office, Irrigation Branch, II Circle, P. W. D., aged 44 years 3 months and 5 days.

SETHNA—September 11, Bai Dosibai, widow of Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Sethna. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock at her residence near Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill

WHITE—September 2, at Darjeeling, Mrs Susan White (widow of the late John Nitn White, Indian Medical Service, Bengal), aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 5-14m. 5-11a. Low water, 11-10m. 11·32a.
Banks closed : Parsee New Year's Day.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
CRICKET.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

ACCIDENT TO A CYCLIST.—Rahimtoola Jamahomed, a Mahomedan student, was on Sunday evening riding on a bicycle down Mount Pleasant Road, when he accidentally lost control over the machine and ran into a victoria, which was proceeding along the same road. He fell off the cycle and got his left leg between the spokes of a wheel sustaining fracture of the shin bones. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoabay per s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m, on Thursday, the 17th instant.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac, commanding, and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Under the banner of Victory
Overture	Le Domino Noir
Grand Fantasia	Erin
Dance	Des Savoyards
Selection	The French Maid
Valse	A Toi
	Von Blon
	Auber
	Basquit
	Lamothe
	Slaughter
	Waldteufel

GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Solway charged Pandu alias Banda Ramji with causing grievous hurt to Premchand Chaturbhuj residing in Kolbhatwadi. It appeared that on Saturday the accused went to the complainant and asked for an additional loan of Re. 1 on a kargota which he had already pledged with him. The complainant refusing to grant any further loan the accused picked up a stool and assaulted him with it. The nasal bone of the complainant was seriously hurt. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—The annual ball given by the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, came off last night at the Town Hall, and was a success. The committee responsible for the arrangement of the function, comprised Messrs Goodsir, Paterson, Bailey, Quintaba, Guynne and Morgini, and it was to their exertion and ungrudging labour that the success of the entertainment was due. The dancing hall was tastefully arranged. The pillars and side walls were decorated with flags and palm leaves and shields, while festoons and bunting were hung across the ceiling. The Union's shield was displayed over the Organ platform, which was adorned with plants in pots and flags. Large mirrors and lounges were arranged at convenient places in the hall. The bar arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Mengini, who is a member of the Union. An excellent dance programme, consisting of some twenty items, was arranged for. The dancing commenced at 9-30 p.m. to the strains of the Victoria Band and was kept up with spirit up till a late hour in the morning.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WATCHES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Browning charged Ibrahim Haj Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with the theft of two watches valued at about Rs. 30 belonging to Abdul Kader Shaik Vazir and Abdul Gafur Husainia. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared that on the 9th instant some one robbed the complainants of their watches while they were passing through a procession at Colaba. The accused, who had just returned from a mosque, happened to be close by and the first complainant seized him and handed him over to the police. Shortly after this the second complainant lodged his complaint before the Police. The accused was immediately arrested but nothing was found on his person. Further Police inquiries went to prove that the accused was quite innocent and had just returned from the mosque when he was arrested. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and fined each of the complainants Rs. 15. The amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.—The Registrar of the Bombay Small Causes Court has disposed of a notice issued against Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji at the instance of Hassonbhoy Kassombhoy, one of his tenants, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. Mr. Rustomshaw K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for Mr. Amiruddin. The applicant stated that Mr. Amiruddin distrained his goods for rent alleged to be due for May, June and July 1903; that he had paid the same off; and that after due inquiry the distress was set aside by the Acting Second Judge of the Court. It was stated on behalf of Mr. Amiruddin that no inquiry had been made by the court as to whether the rent distrained for was due or not; that the Second Judge set aside the distress without inquiry; and that by the consent of the pleaders on both sides, Mr. Amiruddin, who was absent and was represented by pleader, was asked to file a regular suit for the recovery of his rent. At the hearing of the notice the applicant admitted that he had no bills for May and June 1903, and that in the bill produced by him for July 1903, the figures as to the year appeared to have been altered. After recording evidence, the Registrar discharged the notice.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, Commander A. S. Balfour, which has been fitted up as a Hospital Ship in place of R. I. M. S. Hardinge sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera. Major C. J. Sarkies, I. M. S.; is in charge of the Hospital. She conveyed the following details:—1 clerk, 1 native officer and 2 followers, S. and T. Corps, 1 clerk, 1 sergeant, 1 follower and 1 horse, of the Staff; 31 followers, Ordnance Department; 3 sergeants, 1 hospital assistant and 3 non-commissioned officers and men, Veterinary Establishment; 1 follower, 1 horse, mounted Infantry; 3 followers Postal Department; and 1 man and wife, A. H Corps.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. OCEANIEN.

The following is the List of passengers on board the s. s. Oceanien which is expected to arrive in Bombay from Marseilles, &c. on Thursday at 8 a.m.

Mrs Valette	Sister Eulalie
Mr and Mrs Leroux and infant	Sister Sidoule
Mrs Reille	Sister Onselme
Mr Chas Leroux	Mrs Stewart
Mr Lamberlin	Mrs Robinson
Mr H Gaut	Mrs Scott and 3 children
Mr Bets	Mr Norden
Mr Jonequel	Mr Allarkhia
Mr Chas Harding	Mr Didcock
Mr and Mrs Glammacopoulo	Mr Brown
Miss Stanley Rice	Mr Scott
Mr D Lloyd	Rev D MacLean and Mikaelian
Mr and Mrs Hesketh	Servant of Mr Leroux
Mr Folliott Powell	

A MR. Renfroe, of Granger-street, Atlanta Ga, USA., has succeeded in growing some peaches in his back garden weighing over a pound each, and measuring a little over 4ins. in diameter, or about a foot in circumference. A gardener at Martham, near Yarmouth, claims to have established another record by growing a cabbage which weighed 24 1-2lbs. It was sold for 1s.

THE END OF THE HUMBERT CASE.

SENTENCE ON MADAME & HER FAMILY.

"REVEALING" THE CRAWFORDS' IDENTITY.

THE Humbert trial was resumed at noon on August 22nd, and Mr. Hesse spoke in defence of Romain D'Aurignac. She dwelt on the affectionate devotion which Romain had for the sister, Mme. Humbert, whom he regarded as a mother. Dealing with the flight of the Humberts to Spain, Me. Hesse severely criticised M. Palenotre for having stated that he did not know Mme Humbert when there was a letter from him in the sealed dossier thanking Mme. Humbert for sending him flowers.

Me. Hesse maintained that Romain D'Aurignac never played the role of Crawford. He pointed out that the magistrates by their judgements and decisions were the real authors of the Crawford affair, and declared that Romain D'Aurignac had always believed in the Crawfords, and he still believed in them, for he had seen them. Several witnesses had affirmed the existence of the Crawfords, and they and their millions were alike real. It was therefore impossible to find Romain D'Aurignac guilty.

The President asked Frederic Humbert if he had anything to say.

"Nothing," replied the accused.

The President then addressed the same question to Madame Humbert.

At this point there was a general movement of attention; those in the Court leaning eagerly forward to catch every word which fell from the prisoner.

MADAME HUMBERT'S DISCLOSURES.

Madame Humbert replied that she had always been good and just in her dealings. She had suffered much, and had experienced great difficulty in her affairs. Madame Humbert spoke at some length, mentioning the names of several persons, and declaring that, if the banker Bernhard had not committed suicide these misfortunes would not have happened, but the Crawfords had come down upon her. They had been unmerciful, and had carried off the fortune. She declared that she had lent her money to Bernhard without having informed her family. She added :

"I wish to tell you all. I concerned myself with the origin of this fortune for the first time when President Forichon intervened. It was I alone who asked that the strong-box should be opened, but when on the following day I asked Crawford's son to give me the fortune, he refused to deliver the deeds to me, saying that I wished to destroy them, and adding that his brother was at Madrid."

When Madame Humbert said that she was going, Crawford's son told her that Crawford was not his true name. After some digressions Mme. Humbert continued :

"My only sin is having lent enormous sums of money to M. Bernhard. It is impossible for the jury to condemn me, as I should not survive my condemnation for one day. Young Crawford said to me, 'We are not called Crawford, but Regnier.' The fortune existed. I cannot," said the accused, "say anything more. The fortune had its origin in 1870. Afterwards it was accumulated by reinvestment."

Madame Humbert, after affirming solemnly that she was speaking the truth, went on : "When I am acquitted, I shall do my duty. The creditors shall be paid."

Emile D'Aurignac said : "I do not know who Regnier is."

Me. Labori said : "I only know the name of Regnier. Do you remember that Regnier was the intermediary between Bismarck and Bazaine? He was condemned to death in contumacia by the court martial and disappeared." M. Labori then made a last appeal to the jury to acquit the accused. (Applause.)

The President read 258 questions, which were put to the jury, who retired at half-past two to consider their verdict. Frederic Humbert and Emile D'Aurignac appeared depressed, but Madame Humbert and Romain D'Aurignac looked quite cheerful. Among those in court there was a general feeling of astonishment.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

All the accused were found guilty on charges of forgeries and fraud. On the Court reassembling Madame Humbert and Frederic Humbert were sentenced to five years' solitary confinement and 100 francs fine; Emile D'Aurignac to two years imprisonment; and Romain D'Aurignac to three years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

The jury, in returning their verdict, found extenuating circumstances for all the accused. M. Labori raised the technical objection that the conviction should be quashed as no person had lodged a complaint against the accused who therefore could not have been guilty of false pretences and swindling as charged. Moreover, it had not been shown that the acts of the prisoners had caused prejudice to any person. The Public Prosecutor argued against Me. Labori's contention, and ultimately the objection was overruled.—Central News.

EXPULSION OF FRENCH MONKS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

VIOLENT resistance was encountered by the troops sent to effect the expulsion of the Redemptorist Fathers from the Convent of Les Sables d'Olonne on August 27. Dalziel's correspondent at La Rochella telegraphs :

Several companies of infantry and a strong force of gendarmerie, under the direction of the Prefect and the Sub-Prefect, who were accompanied by a number of magistrates, were on the scene before daylight, and by half-past three all roads leading to the convent had been barred. The customary summons to open the door was greeted with cries of derision and shouts of "Long live the Army!" and "Long live the Fathers!" by the crowd of men, women and children assembled in convent garden. Attempts were made by the authorities to burst open the door, but it had been strongly barricaded, and a breach was only effected after a full hours hard work. While performing this task the men were treated to a continuous shower of bricks, stones, broken bottles and other refuse thrown by the peasants in the garden. At last the officer in command sent for a fire hose, and directed streams of water on the defenders, forcing them to flee for shelter. Several soldiers, however, had been badly injured by the missiles. An entrance having been made the Fathers retreated through a trap-door to the roof and drew up the ladder after them. The hose was brought into requisition once more and finally the monks, drenched to the skin, announced that they would surrender. They opened the trap-door and lowered the ladder, but refused to descend voluntarily and therefore had to be hauled down. The Father Superior resisted obstinately to the last and had to be forcibly dragged along the roof on his back by the feet and lowered through the trap. Five persons, including the vicar of the parish, have been arrested for obstructing the troops in the execution of their duty.

LAUNCH OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

THE twin-screw steamer Palma, the latest addition to the fleet of the P. and O. Steamship Company, was successfully launched on August 24, from the north yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co. (Limited), Belfast. This vessel is the sister ship to the Pera, which left this port a month ago, and is 493 feet long, with a gross tonnage of about 7,600. The new steamer has been built to qualify for the highest class in the British Corporation Registry of Shipping, and was designed with special consideration of the requirements of the owners' trade to the East. For this purpose the six large holds into which the cargo space is divided have been kept as clear from obstruction as possible by the adoption of fore and aft girders, instead of the usual hold pillars for supporting the decks. For the expeditious handling of cargo deck machinery of the most approved type has been arranged. The officers and engineers will be berthed in rooms on each side of the bridge space, and a comfortable dining saloon, with passenger state rooms on each side, will be fitted up at the fore end of the bridge-house. Accommodation for a native crew of firemen and seamen has been arranged under the poop deck, while the petty officers' looms are provided under the top gallant forecastle. The vessel will be propelled by two sets of triple expansion engines with steel multitubular double-ended boilers, and the most improved auxiliary machinery.

A DETECTIVE officer who was sent to a house at Barcelona to arrest Domingo Nunez was greeted by the latter's wife, who, in order that her husband might have time to escape by a window, threw her arms affectionately round the officer's neck and hugged him tightly. The husband got away.

THE WEATHER

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA SEPTEMBER 14.

Monday :—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in upper India. The depression near Benares yesterday has advanced very slowly to near Allahabad and has intensified. Very little rain has fallen in Northern India except in the vicinity of this depression. Benares and Gorakhapur have received 3 inches. Allahabad and Saugor 1 1-2 and Cawnpore, Sutna 1 inch. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma coast and parts of the west coast, showers in the Deccan, South India, central Provinces, and the East Coast. Karwar reports 3 1-2 inches, Mormugao 3, Mergui and Wellington 2, Mangalore 1-2 and Hanumkonda 1 inch. Moderate to heavy rain will probably continue in the East, and submontane districts, United Provinces and East Central India, but no rain of importance is likely in the remainder of Northern India. Showers are probable in the Peninsula, and light to moderate rain on the Burma coast. Conditions continue suspicious over the bay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Rain general over district. Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants scarcely any damage expected. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Moolan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold. Rain general southern districts. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Heavy continuous rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawer.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. Passing thunderstorm. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhownagar.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Baroda.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Sholapore.—Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—Changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab and at Cawnpore and Allahabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is generally in defect of normal in all districts, the deficiency being greatest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad.

Winds are cyclonic at and about Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 106° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 90° at Jacobabad to 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are small.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the heaviest amounts being 3·60" at Karwar, 3·27" at Marmagao and between one and two inches at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor, Surat and Mangalore.

Weather.—Pressure all along the West Coast from Bombay to Cochin and in Ceylon and over the greater part of the Madras Presidency shows unsettled weather. Rain is to be expected.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CROPS AND INSECTS.

OPERATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGIST.

PENDING the establishment of the permanent head-quarters of the Imperial Agricultural Department, it has been decided that the Government Entomologist, Mr. H. Maxwell Lefroy, should be stationed at Surat, Bombay Presidency. This officer is to gather information in connection with the insects that are injurious to field and garden crops in India, with a view to suggesting simple means whereby the insects may be destroyed and their ravages checked. There is no lack of scope for this officer's researches, if those who are engaged in agriculture or who are in touch with cultivators will inform him whenever insects are found to be destructive. We print below the circular describing how specimens should be sent and detailing the information required by Mr. Lefroy. Before any useful work can be accomplished in the way of remedies, it is necessary to know what are the insects which prove destructive to Indian crops, and we may then hope that the work of this office may make itself felt and prove of value to the community.

The directions for sending insect specimens, to the Government Entomologist are as follow :—Whenever possible, a plentiful supply of both living and preserved insects should be sent, in all stages. Living specimens should be sent under, as far as possible, natural conditions, with a supply of food and some provision for air if the journey will occupy more than twenty-four hours. If the insect lives in the ground it may be sent in slightly moist earth. Every care should be taken in packing, so that the insects cannot be crushed or injured by any shaking of the contents of the package. Preserved Specimens.—All soft-bodied insects, such as caterpillars, may be preserved in weak spirits or whiskey. Such are best forwarded in a small bottle, but they may also be soaked in spirit for two days and sent in blotting paper soaked in spirit, in a tight box or tin. Hard insects, such as beetles, may be wrapped in soft paper. They should not be pinned and should be so packed as not to roll about. In case of long distances, the insects should be dried first, as they are likely to mould, or else napthaline or blotting paper soaked in carbolic may be placed in the package with them. Butterflies and moths can be readily killed by pinching them below the insertion of the wings. Their wings should then be folded back over the body and the insect placed flat in a small envelope or fold of paper. Insects should never be packed in contact with cotton wool. Paper should be placed between the insects and the cotton wool. Scale insects, aphidæ and other small insects are most readily sent on their food plant in small boxes or tins. A good supply of specimens should be sent, as in many cases a few of each sex have to be forwarded to the Indian Museum and to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903.

DACOITS AND OTHERS.

THERE is a certain class of critic who occasionally tells us that British rule in India cannot be admired by the native because it has deprived him of so many opportunities. Good government has some disadvantages. It has the defects of its excellencies. In the days when the Court barber might become the chief of a kingdom, when principalities might be won by men who possessed naught but a sword, life, say the critics referred to, was interesting in India. That view takes no account of the peace-loving millions. It is an argument that the professional dacoit doubtless ponders in his thoughtful moments to-day. His occupation is now distinctly precarious. The police may not be as efficient as they should be, but year by year they are narrowing the circle of the dacoit's activities. Recently we had a striking illustration of this in Kathiawar. The North-West Provinces used to provide some of the happiest hunting grounds for the professional "budmash." But for some years now the reports of police administration in those provinces have been decreasing in one form of interest because of the success of the force in reducing picturesque crime. The latest report deals with the activities of the police in the United Provinces last year, and it gives further evidence of the diminishing attractions of an outlaw's career. Of magnified robberies there was, as usual, quite a respectable total, but of genuine armed dacoity there were not more than fifty cases. In the previous year there were 104, in 1900 there were 151, and in earlier years, of course, the number was much greater still. So that the armed robber and outlaw, around whom the people of the country-side have woven all sorts of interesting legends, is now a rapidly vanishing species. Those who ventured to follow the profession last year had by no means an uninteresting time. Between the episodes of plunder they were vigorously hunted by the police and some of them found that life had at last exhausted all its adventures. An important section of Mr. Brereton's interesting report records the success of the police in running down quite a number of notorious gangs whose members are either now dead or transported. The Agra district has raised itself to the bad eminence of being the area in the United Provinces where armed dacoities are the most numerous. There were thirteen cases in that district last year, and of the other numerous places where plundering raids were made none was debited with more than five. Many of these dacoities are, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police, planned in the bordering Native States whence the raids are made by robbers who are aided by local bad characters. This seems to be the correct explanation why Agra suffers so much from robber attacks.

The prompt action of the police, however, prevented many dacoities in Agra as well as in other districts. Muttra was absolutely free from attacks because of the capture of two gangs of Kanjars and others before they had time to carry out a dacoity for which they had gathered. A gang of six from Agra who had planned a raid on the house of a rich mahajan at Jaimai were taken before they could effect a junction with a company from Gwalior. The capture of twenty Haburahs and five other persons in the Mainpuri district averted or quickly followed on four other cases. Debi Dayal, a notorious outlaw, who escaped from Fatehgarh, was included in these captures, this interesting rascal being taken with arms in his hands, though he does not appear to have shown fight. The captures of armed dacoits were more exciting in Fatehgarh, where they have a couple of plucky and capable police officers in Inspectors Habibullah and Bakar Ali Khan. The District Police in Fatehgarh did especially good work last year and captured the whole of the dangerous members of Darab Shah's gang with one exception, who has since not shown himself in that region. Following upon a particularly daring burglary, Sub-Inspector Bakar Ali Khan located Bhujjua and Umeda, two very dangerous characters, in a garden. On the appearance of the police Umeda fired three shots but missed, and the Inspector closing with him disarmed and secured him. Bhujjua was seized by a constable whom he stabbed with a dagger, but the policeman held on and subsequently had the satisfaction of getting Bhujjua transported for life. The other "budmash" was sent away for seventeen years. Four members of Darab Shah's gang committed a dacoity and murdered a Brahmin who had given information of their movements to the Police, and worse still, had offended the mistress of one of them. Two of them, Idu and Mangli, were run down in a house in Bhanpur. The police under Sub-Inspector Bakar Ali surrounded the place, and during a parley the dacoits opened fire and wounded a constable. Then matters became exciting. The police blazed away at the house, and Mangli rushed out desperately, firing on them. He was quickly shot down and secured. The house caught fire, and in the confusion Idu stole away to an adjoining house. He hid in a corner and there he was afterwards found dead. Mangli was so badly wounded that he died on the way to the police station. In several other instances the Fatehgarh Police did excellent work, swooping down upon strong gangs at the psychological moment when arrangements were all in train for big night attacks with the object of loot and possibly murder. One of the most sensational dacoit hunts occurred in the Allahabad division, where after a protracted chase and long resistance the whole of the members of a notorious gang were secured. The leader himself was the last to be captured, and then only after a desperate stand in the jungle and after being severely wounded.

The Chippai Pathari gang, operating in the Lalitpur Sub-division of the Jhansi district, had by the help of their friends baffled the police for some months. The police began a new plan of campaign in cutting off their supplies by prosecuting the friends and relations who aided them. Thus left to their own resources, the gang had to scatter and individually were quickly brought to bay. The first capture was made on the 4th September. The next day two other members of the gang were caught in the jungle. A day later an informer brought about another arrest and three more were taken two days afterwards. On the night of the 9th September a police raid on Pathari village led to a further capture. For five days also Mr. Scott O'Connor, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, scoured the jungles after these desperate men. Then came the information that one more had been accounted for by a constable of the Chippai armed guard who had shot his man after resistance. The Joint Magistrate, Mr. Raw and Mr. Scott O'Connor, went to Chippai and began a jungle-beat for the leader of the gang, Pran Singh. He was discovered, and made a desperate fight. One constable who rushed to seize him was shot in the chest. The dacoit was then wounded by Mr. Scott O'Connor, who fired at him, and he responded by wounding three policemen. Being himself hit again by a shot from Mr. Raw, Pran Singh surrendered to the enemy. His subsequent fate is not stated, but doubtless the story of his exploits and his last stand against the officers of the law will form an epic of the country-side to be repeated for generations. One of the failures of the police occurred in the Cawnpore district. A clue from an informer enabled the Madarpur armed guard, the Sub-Inspectors of Hadrak and Kathaund with their men and some villagers to surround a house which six armed men occupied. A fight was kept up from early in the afternoon until late in the evening when the dacoits managed to get safely away. One policeman was shot, and he subsequently died from his wound. After their escape the two outlaw leaders, Hira Lal and Kashi Ram, led the police a dance for four months, committing a number of dacoities in the intervals of evading arrest. Their activity came to an end in April last, when they were captured in Gwalior territory. The Gwalior State Police gave valuable aid in the hunting down of these criminals, and generally Mr. Brereton bears testimony to the ready co-operation of the Native States' Police in tracking the perpetrators of dacoities. The Inspector-General makes no mention of torture or extraordinary cruelty by the robber gangs of the United Provinces. It may not be unsafe to assume therefore that though he may slay sometimes the dacoit of those Provinces is now fairly gentlemanly in his methods.

THE MOTOR-CAR BILL.

WE are glad to observe that Government have perceived the necessity of introducing legislation upon the subject of the regulation of motor-car traffic. A press communique issued some time ago foreshadowed the measure now proposed, and upon that occasion we ventured to make suggestions as to the lines which the Bill should take. It is with a considerable amount of satisfaction that we now review the draft of the Bombay Bill published on Saturday. Speaking generally, the proposed measure is a very desirable addition to the existing administrative legislation of the Presidency, but it contains one or two features which are decidedly objectionable and which we are convinced the community of motorists in Bombay will not submit to without a struggle. To deal with these objectionable features categorically we cannot see by what logical process of ratiocination the motor-cycle can be submitted to the same restrictions as the motor-car. We have good reason to believe that Government seriously propose to prescribe a test of competency for all drivers of automobiles, to issue a license to every driver and to number every car. We submit that to apply such a process to the motor-cycle would be ridiculous and absurd. We see no reason why the purchaser of a motor-cycle should be called upon to undergo the ordeal of an examination, or to take out a license of competency any more than the ordinary cyclist. A motor-cycle once started is far more under the control of the driver than the ordinary bicycle, and in every other respect it comes within exactly the same category. We recognise a likeness in some of the objectionable features of the proposed measure to legislation which has been brought into operation at home. But as we have pointed out before, it would be useless to frame an Indian measure for this purpose upon European experience. The circumstances are entirely different. As to the proposed test of competency we think it will be considered odious if it be applied to the community of motor drivers as a whole, and that it would in any case lead to no good purpose. For a test to be complete it should be of an extremely technical nature, and while a motorist may not be an expert chauffeur he may at the same time be a competent and safe driver. The man who buys a car has too much regard for his own pocket, leaving aside the question of personal safety, to risk a breakage through a lack of knowledge of driving. However, if the proposal be merely directed to ensuring the safety of passengers in public vehicles we are fully in sympathy with it. We suppose that a victoria driver's license is in a measure a guarantee of efficiency, and there is every ground for submitting the driver of a motor-car plying for hire to a rigorous test. To ask the owner of a private car to undergo such an ordeal is, however, impossible. Such a measure would imply that the individual who had passed the test and none other could drive the car, and would, we imagine, necessitate the numbering of drivers as well as of the cars themselves. The proposal to number the cars also seems superfluous in view of the fact that the name of the owner is to be placed upon each car, and we do not see how either suggestion can be carried out with any degree of certainty. In Bombay city at the present time the motor-car dealer is mainly engaged in demonstrating the use of the car to his clients; and for some time to come there is every reason to believe that upon the streets of Bombay will be found as many cars which have not yet found purchasers as those which are the property of private owners. To call upon a dealer to number his cars before they are sold will involve unnecessary complications. As to the speed limit we think that for the city of Bombay it should not exceed twelve miles an hour, though even then much will have to be left to the discretion of police officers in deciding what is dangerous or reckless driving. In Bombay city, little purpose will be served by fixing any definite speed limit, and it is to be hoped that Government will not impose the limit now suggested, that is either nine or twelve miles an hour. One other point is suggested by the Draft Bill. Government have before them the application of a syndicate of gentlemen, who desire to institute a service of cars for passenger traffic, presumably between Poona and Mahableshwar. The motor-car has in other parts of India given every indication that it will be the ideal means of transport between points not yet connected by railway. The Draft Bill proposes to give exclusive right to a specific company, and we hope that in making any concession of this kind Government will take seriously into account the country of origin of the motor-car which it is proposed to employ. Up to the present the British dealer has been left behind in the contest for the Indian market, and we hope that Government will exercise the powers which this Bill will give them to encourage the importation of cars of British manufacture.

EXCISE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report on the Excise Revenue of the Central Provinces during 1902-03 reveals a substantial amount of progress. The recovery of the people from the effects of the famine shows itself in the figures, to a very marked extent. Last year when the effects of the prolonged period of distress were still felt to a certain extent there was an increase of one and a half lakhs. This year the increase has been doubled. The improvement has been chiefly due to a large augmentation in the revenue from country liquor, which is attributable partly to a good and abundant mahua crop. It is, however, curious to note by what devious means the state revenue is affected during a prosperous season. Thus in a good year the cultivator congratulates himself by reason of his crops; he can afford to buy more liquor in a general way, and as his finances improve he begins to think of the possibilities of marriage. Quite an appreciable percentage of the increase in the country liquor consumed in the last official year was due to the large number of marriage celebrations in the early part of the year. However, even now the revenue is not benefited to the extent that it should be, for the Chief Commissioner seems to be under a very strong suspicion that a lot of the liquor consumed does not pay duty owing to fraudulent practices which as yet the Excise officials have not been able to check. There was also a rather considerable increase in the revenue from opium, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that this is due quite as much to increased police activity as to the improved financial condition of the people. Now that the prospects of agriculture in the Provinces have so much improved the Excise Commissioner proposes to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating and suggesting improvements in the Excise system. There are several points which need the serious consideration of the authorities, and one of the chief of these is the possibility of extending the Madras bonded warehouse system which has already been introduced tentatively into Nagpur and Nimar. The mahua spirit appears to be a most unsatisfactory beverage, and although its contribution to the Excise revenue cannot be despised by Government we are glad to note that an attempt is to be made to afford increased facilities in the Provinces for the introduction of a more wholesome spirit.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

INTIMATION has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Paris, that the French Government propose to raise the minimum tariff rate on coffee from 136 francs to 156 francs per hundred kilogrammes, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

LORD KITCHENER, according to the French press, during his tour along the Indian frontier paid particular attention to its vulnerable points. The Baroghil pass, which affords easy access to India, is to be provided with new fortifications. This pass is considered to be the only road by which a Russian army could effectually invade India. The fact that it was visited by Russian officers a very short time ago, suggests the probability that Russia fully appreciates its importance.

PAHANG, in the Malay Peninsula, has now a motor car service on the Trunk Road. Mails, passengers and goods are carried by the cars.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice and a common jury, after a hearing extending over six days, the trial of Judah Shalom, a mistri, was concluded yesterday and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. He was charged with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act in using in the construction of the southern block of the Sittaram Buildings, certain unsound and unsuitable timber, knowing the same to be unsound in quality, insufficient in sectional area, and generally unsafe, and unfit for the purpose. The following note was appended to the verdict of the jury:—"Government might be asked to take such steps as will ensure a better method of supervision by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust bodies, etc., with particular reference to the strength and quality of timber and other materials used as support, in buildings. Further, to specially rule as to whether the erection of large buildings or dwelling-houses such as the Sittaram Buildings, should not be constructed under the responsible supervision of persons more competent than ordinary experienced mistris. One of the jurors adds the following rider: That buildings of such importance should be carried out under the supervision of duly qualified architects or engineers." The trial of Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings, was commenced after that of the mistri, and a "nollie prosequi" having been entered on the application of the Advocate-General, he was also acquitted and discharged.

THE Eton College authorities are defraying the cost of a perfectly equipped and up-to-date steam fire engine, the order for which was placed with Messrs. Shand, Mason and Co.

AN ORGANISER OF REVOLT.

BORIS SARAFOFF, THE MACEDONIAN LEADER.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.)

My first acquaintance with Boris Sarafoff was at Nisch, the chief town in Eastern Servia.

For some days I had noticed a young man at the hotel. He was accompanied by a lady and a stout youth, whose manners suggested a secretaryship or some such subordinate position. The three sat at a little table long after meals, discussing schemes with animation and going through a vast amount of correspondence.

I entered into conversation with them, and gathered from the leader's remarks that he was in sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Macedonia.

He was certainly an enthusiast, but he had great tolerance for other people's opinions, and listened with cynical courtesy to my praise of the Turks and the Servians.

I guessed that he was in the confidence of the Comitajis (Committee-men) in Macedonia, but he never gave me any ground for suspicion that he was working with them.

The Servian Commissary of Police at Nisch was also a friend of mine. He was a man of considerable distinction and charm. He escorted me to see all the sights, and he was a fund of information on all political matters. One afternoon he said to me with a discreet smile, "We have just arrested Sarafoff."

When I expressed great interest, says a writer in the "Daily Express," he remarked that he had only to obey instructions, that he was a mere instrument, and so forth. He seemed almost apologetic and pretended great surprise when I expressed my pleasure and congratulations at the arrest.

"Surely Monsieur Sarafoff is your friend?" he exclaimed.

"My friend! Why, I have never set eyes on the wretch in my life."

"Pardon me, but you have sat at the same table with him every evening this week."

"Nonsense, not that mild-mannered young man!"

A GENTLE YOUTH.

"Yes, indeed that gentle youth has set three provinces ablaze, has organised the massacre of all who resisted his plans, Turks and Christians alike. You must not be surprised if we withhold our sympathy from him in this country; for many Servian deaths lie at his door. He admitted as much to me himself, though with polite regret, saying that the lives of individuals often have to be sacrificed for a great cause."

"Did he make a scene when you took him?"

"Oh; no! he merely smiled. He nearly always smiles. He was well disguised, but I recognised him from one of the picturepostcards sent me from Sofia with his portrait. At first he was for denying his identity. But when he saw I had made up my mind he tried bluster, and hinted that plenty of people would be ready to take revenge upon me. 'Besides,' he exclaimed bitterly, 'what good will you do? If you give me up to the Turks I shall be killed, but another will take my place, and another and another."

"'Don't be afraid,' I said, 'I am not going to give you up to the Turks. I am going to send you to Belgrade, and there the Government will decide what to do with you.' 'I am not afraid,' he laughed bitterly.' 'You may do whatever you like. You cannot hurt the sacred cause of Macedonia.'"

FETED BY RADICALS.

When I reached Belgrade I learned that there had been some thought of giving him up, but that the Government had feared a Radical outcry. The result was that he was feted and made much of by certain politicians on his release. But King Alexander told me that he had resisted all Sarafoff's endeavours to involve Servia in the Macedonian insurrection.

I heard, however, that when he was arrested, papers were found upon him implicating the Bulgarian War Minister.

It was all very well for Sarafoff to pretend modesty and say that if he were killed plenty of others would be capable of taking his place. There can only be one Sarafoff. He is the ideal revolutionary leader—full of resource, utterly free from fear or scruples.

We must disapprove of his aims and methods, but it is difficult to refuse admiration for his daring and ingenuity. Though the Turks have put a price of £1,500 on his head, he travels about Turkey when and where he pleases. He seems to revel in danger.

One might almost imagine that he possessed a magic carpet capable of overcoming time and space. One day you hear of him carrying on guerilla warfare near the Bulgarian border. He is chased to the mountains, and his capture is immediately expected, when news comes that he is blowing up barrack or banks or railway bridges at another end of the province. The outrages at Salonica were all organised by him down to the smallest detail.

A long subterranean passage was begun in a baker's shop, and continued until it came beneath the buildings of the Ottoman Bank. During the best part of a year the earth which was taken out had to be carried away mysteriously by night, tons of it in boxes or parcels, or whatever occured to the baker's customers.

Yet the authorities never had a glimmer of suspicion, and when the explosion occured, Sarafoff was looking on in the costume of a Roman Catholic monk.

KING BORIS.

He never orders any conspirator to do anything which he is not himself prepared to undertake. That is the secret of his hold over lawless villagers and brigand bands. They call him King Boris, a title he has every intention of winning for himself in right earnest.

Here is an anecdote which illustrates his ready resource. He was once at a village near Lake Ochrida seeking recruits, when suddenly news came that Turkish troops were approaching in two directions, and all the neighbouring woods were patrolled. Escape was impossible, and, as he had only a score of men with him, resistance was equally out of the question.

"Quick!" he called out to his followers, "fling your arms and uniforms into that barn, empty sacks of corn over them, and put on peasants' clothes."

No sooner said than done. The Turks arrived only to find a few loungers at the cottage doors. A young man greeted the soldiers politely, and asked where they were going.

"We are after the Komitajis (Committeemen)," an officer replied. "Are there any here?"

"No, Effendi."

"And have you seen anything of Sarafoff?"

"What, Sarafoff? If only that vill in showed his nose here we would seize him and bind him, and despatch him at once to the Governor. We have already endured too much at his hands."

The soldiers thereupon pursued their way, complimenting the youth on his sentiments, and little suspecting that this was the very man they sought.—"King Boris" himself.

IT is fortunately not often that a high judicial officer has to comment upon executive action as Mr. Justice Robertson felt compelled to do in the case in which Private Casey was charged with culpable homicide. Not having a full report of the evidence before us we express no opinion on the jury's verdict of acquittal, though if the Judge's remarks are to be taken at their full value, says the "Pioneer," there does not appear to have been the slightest chance that an unprejudiced jury would convict. But when a Judge has to complain that there is, from a judicial point of view, very little difference between the action of the military authorities and "the extortion of evidence by the cruder methods of physical torture," it is time to ask where this zeal to secure convictions in racial cases is leading us. Crooked methods of obtaining justice rarely pay in the long run.

A SCHOONER has just arrived at Yarmouth which took almost a month in going from Liverpool, a voyage usually completed in about five days. The vessel was delayed by contrary winds and gales.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPEECH BY THE FRENCH PREMIER.

M. COMBES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

PEACE ABROAD AND TROUBLE AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

M. Combes, the French Premier, speaking at Tregnier, said the Republic was flourishing abroad, and the alliance with Russia was assuming a more and more pronounced character of confidence and intimacy.

The friendship of France for Italy was being strengthened by reciprocal marks of the sincerest cordiality, and with Great Britain there would now exist only rivalry in good methods and friendly demonstrations.

The horizon, he said, was peace.

The visit of M. Combes to Tregnier was to unveil a statue to M. Renan, and was made the occasion of a hostile demonstration on the part of the devout Catholic inhabitants of Brittany.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION ABANDONED.

NO ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

The proposal to hold an extra session of the American Congress to deal with the unsatisfactory financial conditions, particularly in connection with Trusts, has been abandoned.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

BULGARIA MOBILISING TROOPS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

It is reported at Sofia that the Ministry has decided to mobilise the first and second divisions of the Bulgarian Army quartered at Sofia and Philippopolis, respectively.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE EVACUATION CONDITIONS.

PRINCE CHING SATISFIED.

The American Government is informed that Russia has requested permission of China to postpone the evacuation of the Kirin Province of Manchuria for several months after the 8th of October, the date fixed for the general evacuation of Manchuria.

The United States has expressed indifference in the matter.

Reuter wires from Peking that Prince Ching has informed the Ministers that he considers Russia's new evacuation conditions as very reasonable.

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

RIOT IN TRANS-CAUCASIA.

TROOPS FIRE ON ARMENIANS.

SEVEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

A crowd of Armenians assembled at the Armenian Church at Elizabethspol in Trans-Caucasia, protesting against the transfer of the Armenian Church property to the civil administration.

The police and troops endeavoured to disperse the crowd, but were assailed with stones.

The troops then fired killing seven and wounding twenty-seven.

[Elizabethspol is the capital of the province or government of the same name in Trans-Caucasia, that portion of the Russian Empire which lies to the south of the main Caucasus ridge. Elizabethspol is 102 miles S.S.E. of Tiflis.]

THE LATE POPE'S ILLNESS.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA AND THE DOCTORS.

Through a controversy in the Italian press it has transpired that the late Pope's disease was of a cancerous character. The doctors say that they early recognised the real origin of the illness, but that Cardinal Rampolla absolutely forbade the publication of the truth.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the English mails of the 4th instant left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

BRINDISI, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived to-day.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

R. I. RIFLES vs WELSH REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Royal Irish Rifles beat the Welsh Regiment this afternoon easily by five goals to love in the first tie of the Durand Football Tournament. The ground was slippery and heavy after the recent rain.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphing yesterday says that it was settled that the Government of India offices shall close at Simla this year on November 7th next, and re-open in Calcutta on the 9th.

ACCORDING to a North China paper, at a recent conference of the Grand Council in the presence of the Empress Dowager and Emperor to discuss the Manchurian question, Prince Ching strongly recommended the Emperor to send an autograph despatch to President Roosevelt asking the latter to mediate between China and Russia, as the United States is the only Power upon whose disinterestedness China can nowadays depend.' The recommendation also accepted, and Prince Ching was also commanded to call personally at the U. S. Legation and ask the assistance of Minister Conger.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

WEST OF INDIA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Tournament will commence to-morrow, when in the morning a Bogey Handicap, and in the afternoon a Medal Play Handicap and the Bombay Gymkhana Cup Competition will be played. Indeed no less than 45 competitors will turn out, and of these 12 will start from or behind scratch. Never before have we had so many good golfers assembled to compete at Nasik. Perhaps the excellent service of trains on the G. I. P. Railway to and from Nasik has contributed to the good muster of players, for this year we have players from Mhow as well as from Nagpore, Poona, and Bombay. Both Captains Jones and Armstrong from Mhow are on the scratch mark and should give good accounts of themselves. The links are in excellent order, and Mr. Edie, Tournament Secretary, is to be heartily congratulated on the good results of his labour.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 14.

In the Bogey Handicap competed for this morning Major Anderson, scratch, was 4 up, Captain Pratt 4, 1 up, and Mr. Carnegie, scratch, all even. The weather was fine, but in the afternoon heavy rain stopped all play. The Bombay Gymkhana Cup competition has been postponed till Saturday.

POLO IN MYSORE.

THE MAHARAJAH'S CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

A Challenge Cup presented by the Maharajah of Mysore will be played for every year at the Mysore Dusserah festival under the Indian Polo Association Rules. The cup will remain in the possession of the winning team till the next year, but if any team wins it three years in succession the cup will become its property. In addition there will be as usual smaller cups for the members of the winning team. The tournament is open to teams from any regiment, battery, depot, recognised gymkhana, or club in the Madras and Bombay Commands. The tournament begins at Mysore on October 3. Ponies are limited to 24 per team, and the duration of play to 40 minutes. The final entries close on September 23, at Rs. 75. Unless four teams enter the Challenge Cup will not be competed for, but only four small cups.

The players of each team entering for the tournament with a waiting man will be considered the guests of the Maharajah on their arrival at Mysore and until the tournament is over. Teams requiring stabling should intimate at the time of entering to the Honorary Secretary, Mr Bowring, the number of ponies they are bringing. The following are the first entries which closed on the 10th instant :—Mysore Imperial Service Lancers A and B teams, the Carabineers, Durham Light Infantry, Bangalore Gymkhana and the Mysore Gymkhana.

OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Only four teams have entered for the Poona Open Polo Tournament on Monday. The drawing, which was held this evening, was as follows :—4th Hussars vs. Baroda Palace team ; 3rd Bombay Cavalry vs. Poona Gymkhana. The finals will be played on the 24th. The tournament will unfortunately clash with the Presidency Cricket Match.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

The Poona Lawn Tennis and Badminton Open Tournament commenced to-day in the morning. One game in badminton was played, which was won by Messrs Betham and Duxbury, who beat Messrs Beale and Jackson. The finals will be played to-morrow between the winners above named and Messrs. Hume and Barraclough.

In the afternoon several lawn-tennis matches were played, the attendance being large. The following are the results:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs Bain and Mr Betham beat Miss Muir-Mackenzie and Mr. Jukes by 6—2 and 6-2.

Miss Laing and Mr. Stone beat Mrs. Griffith and Mr. Vincent by 7—5, 7-4.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Mr. Barraclough beat Mr. Bagshaw by 6—2 9—7.

Mr. Lawrence beat Mr. Ker by 6—0, 6—3.

PLAGUE AT MANMAD.

Plague in a bad form is raging in Manmad, about eight deaths occurring daily. The people are leaving the town. Several preventive measure have been adopted.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The "Indian Daily News" hears on good authority that the Government of India contemplates an early amendment of the Indian Factory Act, the object being to limit labour to 66 hours a week or from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an hour off for meals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered that signallers in the Native Army are in future to be treated as specialists, and exempted from routine regimental duties. They will be taught English, reading and writing.

A Committee consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler, 6th Bengal Cavalry, President ; Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, 15th Bengal Lancers; Major Temple, 5th Punjab Cavalry ; and Captain Hawes, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Secretary, has been appointed to examine and report on the condition of the Punjab Cavalry lines at Bannu, Kohat, and Dera Ismail Khan. Colonel Wheler will afterwards proceed to Simla,

ARRIVALS : SEPT. 12.—Awdey, Lt, Bo, R H A from leave from England.

Cakes, Capt, Ms, H E Body Guard from leave from Persia.

Mackintosh, Lt, Beng, R F A, from leave from England.

Robinson, Capt, Beng 33rd P I from leave from Italy.

Gray, Major, Beng. 1 M S, from furlough from England.

Gunter, Lt, Punj, N M Artillery, to rejoin from England.

Slingsbay Lt. Punjab 2nd Cavalry from leave from England.

Shurock, Capt, Beng, R A on duty from England.

DEPARTURE : SEPTEMBER 12—Ross, Lt, Punj, Br, on leave to England.

Harrison, Lt, Col, Beng, R F A, on transfer to England.

Glover, Major, Beng, S Staff Regt, on leave to England.

Riccard, Capt, Bo, R A on leave to England.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana was played yesterday on the former's ground, a whole day being allowed for the fixture on account of the Bank Holiday. The Bombay Gymkhana placed a very weak team in the field, having only two of their regular bowlers, while the Hindus were without Seshachari and Banda. Play started at 11-45 a.m., and up to the adjournment for tiffin so slow had been the scoring that the Hindus, who won the toss and batted first, had only compiled 88 for seven wickets. The wicket was an excellent one and runs should have been easy to make, especially against the weak attack of the Europeans. C. V. Mehta and P. K. Telang both batted well, but the rest for the most part failed altogether.

On the resumption of play after tiffin Dandekar and Date became associated, and flogged the worn out bowling all over the ground, and the partnership contributed exactly 90 runs before a separation was effected, Date then going for 41. Dandekar kept his wicket up to the end, the last wicket falling with the total at 202. Cheetham and Stileman bowled very well considering the amount of work they had to do, each taking four wickets. The Hindu captain should have declared his innings closed when the total was 180 and the time left for play was two hours and a quarter, but he preferred to let every man on the side have a knock. Luck favoured him, as the Bombay Gymkhana, who only had an hour and a half left for play, were all dismissed in that time for the meagre total of 75. The only batsmen who showed any resistance to the bowling of Mehta and Deo were Aston and Armes, and these two were responsible for more than half the total. Aston, who has quite recovered his form of the early part of last season, and who is batting really well, has, we understand, received a well-earned recognition of the good form he has shown in the last three or four matches in the shape of an invitation to play for the Presidency against the Parsees at Poona next week. No reference to this match would be complete without mention of the really excellent way in which Dhargalkar kept wicket He did not give away a single bye and stumped two and caught one Cheetham and Lang horne being among the men so dismissed. While congratulating the Hindu Gymkhana on their victory, following as it does that in the match against the Poona Gymkhana, we cannot help regretting that the Bombay Gymkhana were unable to obtain the services of two of their regular bowlers for the match, and were consequently very weak in this department of the gave. The following are the full scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Masurker, c and b Cheetham	0
Mr Telang, b Stileman	23
Mr Pai, c and b Cheetham	1
Mr C V Mehta, c McDonald, b Gratwicke	43
Mr Talpade, c Gratwicke, b Cheetham	2
Mr Deshmukh, b Stileman	0
Mr Sauzgiri, b Stileman	11
Mr Dandeker, not out	58
Mr Datz, c Aston, b McDonald	41
Mr Dhargalkar, c Aston, b Cheetham	7
Mr Deo, c Gratwicke, b Stileman	0
Extras	16
Total	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Cheetham	126	62	2	4
Stileman	136	61	4	4
McDonald	54	27	2	1
Gratwicke	30	15	1	1
Coombs	42	16	1	0
Powell	24	14	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Armes, b Mehta	19
Lieut Langhorne, c Dhargalker, b Talpade	8
Mr Aston, c Date, b Deo	23
Mr Cheetham, st Dhalgirkar, b Mehta	5
Mr Powell, l-b-w, b Deo	0
Mr Stileman, st Dhalgirkar, b Deo	5
Capt McDonald, c Deo	5
Mr Priestly, c Deo b Mehta	6
Capt Bond, b Deo	6
Mr Coombs, c Pai b Mehta	0
Mr Gratwicke, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Talpade	36	22	1	1
Date	12	4	0	0
Deo	79	35	1	5
Mehta	48	13	4	4

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Parsi Gymkhana by 45 runs on the 1st innings. Scores :—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dr M E Pavri, b Date	32	b Talpade	9
H D Kanga, c Dishmukh, b Date	34	b Date	10
J D Mody, b Date	5	b Date	0
R E Mody, c Dhargalker, b C V Mehta	15	c Telang, b C V Mehta	20
J M Dastoor, b Talpade	13	c and b Talpade	12
J Pocha, c Banda, b C V Mehta	9	c Pai, b C V Mehta	49
K P Lala, c Dhalgarker, b C V Mehta	12	c Pai, b C V Mehta	14
M D Bulsara, b C V Mehta	17	b Date	8
M B Vatcha, b Talpade	2	did not bat	
H Commissariate, not out	2	b Vakil	3
Kanga, c Purshotam, b Talpade	1	not out	4
Extras	4	Extras	18
Total	146	Total	147

HINDU GYMKHANA.

G R Banda, not out	31
Purshottam, c Vatcha, b Bulsara	6
M D Pai, b Kapadia	1
C V Mehta, b Kapadia	10
P K Telang, st b Kapadia	26
W L Mansurke, c Pavri, b Bulsara	10
W B Talpade, b Bulsara	0
A G Deshmukh, played on, b Bulsara	0
K A Date, b Xapadia	0
Dhargairker, c Bulsara, b Kapadia	0
D N Vakil, b Kapadia	0
Extras	17
Total	101

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ESPLANADE C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. Scores :—

ESPLANADE C. C.

Meherhomji st, b Choonial	24
Daruwalla, c Masurker, b Choonilal	1
Dubash, c Pai, b Deshmukh	31
Divecha, b Choonilal	23
Mistry, b Shinker	12
Dhotiwalla, b Shinker	0
Chinoy, b Choonilal	5
Warden, b Parshotam	1
Kapadia, c Choonilal, b Choonilal	3
Dadiset, b Parshotam	12
Driver, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	140

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurkar, b Warden	3
S A Bhete, b Warden	15
M D Pai st, b Driver	15
C V Mehta, not out	16
Deshmukh, c Kapadia, b Warden	8
Sangiri l-b-w, b Warden	4
Parshott im not out	0
Shinker	
Thakur	Did not bat
Bhatsoker	
Diveker	
Extras	0
Total	61

YOUNG HINDU C. C. VS. ESPLANADE C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 57 runs. Scores :—

Y. H. C. C.

D M Reshiwala, b Warden	15
W B Kirtikar, b Warden	19
S B Gotaskar, b Warden	2
R V Agaskar, b Warden	3
M R Deo, b Driver	0
K D Pai, c and b Warden	3
V B Choubal, b Warden	24
N K Divekar, c Dadiset, b Warden	9
V S Wagle, c Chinoy, b Warden	8
V D Pai, b Chinoy	8
B King, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	96

ESPLANADE C. C.

N Chinoy, c K D Pai, b Kirtikar	7
Mistry, run out	8
Dotiwala, c K D Pai, b Deo	4
Dubash, c Agaskar, b Deo	11
Dadiset, b Deo	0
Kapadia, c and b Kirtikar	0
Mody, b Kirtikar	1
Wardeo, b Kirtikar	0
Driver, b Kirtikar	1
D rawala not out	3
Javeri, b Deo	1
Extras	3
Total	39

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

Y. M. C. A. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

IN the first round of the Bombay Rovers' Tournament a match was played last evening between the Y. M. C. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana. There was again a large attendance of spectators. From the kick off the Gymkhana were at once penned in and the Y. M. C. A. forwards gave the defence a hot time. Shot after shot was put in, one striking the cross-bar and another being put over the bar by Taggart in goal. From the corner that resulted the Gymkhana momentarily broke away, but the Y. M. C. A. came again, and the Gymkhana defence were once again hotly pressed. Play was all at the Gymkhana end, their forwards being unable to get over the half way line. When at length the left wing did break away they were quickly driven back. However, fifteen minutes from time the Gymkhana right wing got going, and by means of a surprise rush got right before their opponents' goal, their centre forward putting in a soft shot which found the net. This was the only occasion upon which the Gymkhana had hitherto forced their way into their opponents' quarters and the goal was rather lucky. However, for a few seconds this stroke of good fortune appeared to have stimulated their forward rank to increased effort, and they pressed until the Y. M. C. A. outside left securing the ball made a capital run on the wing and was only pulled up within easy shooting distance from goal. Play was now more even, and each end was visited in turn. Warburton took the ball well up, and it was netted by the inside right. The whistle had, however, gone for off side and the point was disallowed. A capital effort on the part of the two left wing men of the Y. M. C. A. came to nothing owing to a bad pass at the end of the rush. From a throw-in by the Gymkhana on the right Warburton at centre took the leather well up, but the ball went out. A few seconds later, however, the Gymkhana inside right forced the Y. M. C. A. custodian to handle with a smart shot. The score at half-time was—Gymkhana, 1 goal ; Y. M. C. A. goal.

On the resumption the Y. M. C. A. took up the running and pressed hotly. As the result of smart work on the right wing a corner was forced, but nothing came of it. The Y. M. C. A. continued to press for some minutes, but at length the Gymkhana right wing broke away and forced a corner. This was badly placed and came to nothing, but by its means the Gymkhana were able to keep the ball at their opponents' end. From a throw-in on the left Warburton tried a shot at close quarters, but Wilson saved well, and owing to good play on the part of the Y. M. C. A. backs pressure was relieved. A bad trial a foot from goal gave the Gymkhana a penalty. This, however, was badly taken. The ball struck the cross-bar and rebounded into play, and thus what should have been a certain goal was lost. The Y. M. C. A. taking advantage of this stroke of good luck rushed to the other end and had the goal at their mercy. Here again the chance was badly mulled. On several occasions in the next few moments the Gymkhana front rank missed capital opportunities by poor shooting in front of goal, and the football at this period of the game was certainly not of a very high order. The Y. M. C. A. right wing getting away rushed right up and almost without opposition netted the ball, thus equalising when the second half had been in progress a quarter of an hour. Taggart was subsequently called upon to handle again, and the Y. M. C. A. had several opportunities of putting themselves ahead, but failed to avail themselves of them owing to poor shooting. The game brightened up later on and both teams strove to get the advantage. Scott on the left wing got the ball and passed nicely, and a beautiful oblique shot found the goal and put the Gymkhana ahead. A second later the whistle was blown for time, and the game thus ended :—

Gymkhana..... 2 goals
Y. M. C. A..... 1 goal.

The following were the teams :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal : Taggart ; backs : Ward and Manners ; half-backs : Haines, Bromley and Arnott ; forwards : R. S. S. Scott, A. Scott, Warburton, R. Reid and Steven's.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal : Wilson ; backs : Howell and Speechley ; half-backs : Game, Jeffries, and Lewis ; forwards : Cooke, Carrs, Westwood and Driscoll.

NORTH STAFFORDS vs. LINCOLNS.

The tie between the North Staffords and the Lincolns was re-played yesterday morning. The Lincolns showed very poor form, and the Staffords, from the commencement of hostilities, held the upper hand. On the ball being put in motion, it was knocked about the field for the first ten minutes. Then the Staffords got well away with it, and Riley shot in their first goal amid loud applause. Five minutes had not elapsed when Shelley accounted for the second goal. After this play was of a very ragged nature, the ball being kicked indiscriminately about the fields. The Staffords, however, pulled themselves together again, and a couple of minutes before half-time Clark augmented their score by finding the Lincolns net.

During the second period of the game, the Lincolns were the first to assume the aggressive, but were soon repulsed. Their opponents then took up the attack, and a hot melee ensued. No further points were registered, and the match ended in a victory for the Staffords by 3 goals to none.

THE HARWOOD FOOTALL LEAGUE.

The following are the results of the Harwood League Competition :

	Games played	Games won	Games drawn	Games lost	Points	Scored For	Scored Against
Royal Garrison Artillery(a)	12	9	2	1	20	45	7
North Staffords A Team (b)	12	8	3	1	19	31	10
North Staffords B Team	12	8	2	2	18	30	7
Rovers F C	12	5	3	4	13	17	11
Bombay Gymkhana	12	5	0	7	10	18	21
Royal Engineers	12	1	0	11	2	8	54
Govt Telegraphists Club	12	1	0	11	2	4	45

(a) Winners of Harwood Challenge Cup and gold medals.
(b) Winners of silver medals.

EXCITING RAID ON A GAMBLER'S DEN.

SMART CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

ATTEMPT TO STAB THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Hamilton prosecuted Ahmed Haji Mia and fifty-five others, charging Ahmed with keeping a common gaming house at the junction of Sopari Baug and Elphinstone Roads and the rest with gaming therein with cards, dice and money. It appears that in consequence of a certain information previously received, Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Superintendent Hamilton, Inspectors Allix and Priestly and a number of policemen proceeded early yesterday morning to a house at the junction of the above named roads. On seeing the Police the sentinel on duty near the house gave the alarm, on hearing which all the accused, who had been gambling on the ground floor, rushed at the doors. But the Police having already barricaded all the exits, the accused were unable to escape. This caused a terrible confusion amongst the accused, some of whom ran upstairs, while others climbed up the roof and jumped on to the roof of an adjoining house and thence got down the adjoining side gully. But the Police were ready to receive them, for no sooner were they in the gully than they were surrounded, and arrested by the Police. After all the accused had been secured, they were taken into the house and made to sit on the ground. While they were thus seated, a man named Akbar Saloola, who was under the influence of liquor, drew out a clasp knife from his pocket and made a desperate plunge with it at Mr. Lambert and he would have stabbed him, but for the timely intervention of Superintendent Hamilton, who was watching the man's movements and who with Mr. Lambert disarmed the man. On the house being searched about a thousand rupees, twenty packs of card, two sets of dice were found on the ground. Of the fifty-five accused, and thirty-eight were Mahomedans and seventeen Hindus. The case was remanded in order to enable the accused to engage counsel.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury.

THE SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTER.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

Judah Shalom, a middle-aged Israel, was charged with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, in using, in the construction of block D of the Sittaram Buildings, certain unsound and unsuitable timber, knowing the same to be unsound and unsuitable for the purpose. He was further charged, at the instance of the Clerk of the Crown, in that in the months of October, 1902, and May, 1903, and the intervening months, he did a certain rash and negligent act, as the mistry on the work of constructing block D of a building known as the Sittaram Buildings, in having directly or knowingly suffered a certain beam to be used, and thereafter the beams for the support of three floors of the said block D, which beams he knew, or ought to have known, to be of unsound in quality, insufficient in sectional areas, and generally unsafe, and unfit for the purpose. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the accused.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Lowndes, in continuing his address, said under his lordship's direction he would confine himself to the third charge framed against the accused, which was to the effect that during the time he (the accused) was on duty he should have used or caused to be used a proper beam on the third floor of the house, a beam which was unsound in quality and of insufficient area. Referring to the theories advanced by some of the witnesses for the prosecution, the learned counsel contended that they after all were theories based on facts submitted to them, but of which they had no personal knowledge whatsoever. It was a maxim of law that people could be convicted merely on the evidence of experts. He submitted that it would be unsafe to convict a man on the evidence of experts, who did not know of their own knowledge of what had actually happened. Expert opinion was not the evidence of facts. The learned counsel asked the jury to attach greater weight to the evidence of Mr. Murzban, whose experience extended over so many years and who had constructed so many public buildings in the city. According to Mr. Murzban, the beam could not have fallen by its own weight but that something must have fallen upon it. The effect of the heavy rain and gale that prevailed during the 24th, 25th, and 26th, May should also be taken into consideration of a building which had scarcely reached completion The abnormal rain of five inches at the time of the year, and the heavy gales blowing from various directions must be considered as a great factor in respect of the collapse of the building. The next thing to be considered was whether the accused, in using the beam, did a rash and negligent act with which he was charged. The learned counsel cited a number of English and Indian cases on the subject of rash negligent acts, and submitted to the jury that it must be what was called criminal negligence to enable a court to send a man to jail. Mere rashness was not sufficient to constitute an offence. There must be gross and criminal negligence brought home to an accused before he was convicted and sent to jail. A man could not be held guilty of a crime unless he had a guilty mind. Referring to certain other cases the learned counsel contended that there must be gross ignorance and gross mis-application of skill to make out negligence. Mr. Begg could not help remarking in his evidence that looking at the Sittaram building generally it reflected great credit on the mistry, who, he said, must be an exceptional man. It was ordinarily considered that a man who was qualified to become a builder, was not responsible for anything that happened during his conduct of the work unless they could bring home the charge of criminal negligence. They did not expect a native mistri to carry measurement books and refer to them in the same way as those who had passed through the Engineering College, but what was expected of him was that degree of skill acquired by experience. He ventured to say that a large majority of these mistris built simply on experience without looking into the factors of safety and gain. Many of the members of the jury, when they were young, must have climbed up trees, and without ascertaining by scientific means the strength and circumference of the branches they must have stood upon them, confiding in their experience that the branch would not give way under their weight. There was another important point in the case, and it was that the accused who was charged with rashness and negligence had never disobeyed any directions that might have been given to him. The Municipal laws did not lay down any hard and fast rule, nor was there an architect's plan to go upon. There were, in fact, no dimensions given to the accused, who had only his experience to go upon. Counsel then pointed out the difference in the evidence of experts as regarded the dimensions of a beam required. Neither the sawyer nor the carpenter saw the knots. Commenting upon the evidence of experts on the question of knots, counsel contended that Mr. Begg's evidence regarding the timber used was not worth much, in as much as he had not much experience of these timbers ; but he attached greater weight to the evidence of Mr. Mirza and Mr. Mistry, architects, and above all Mr. Murzban, whose experience was the greatest of all the experts examined in the case. When Mr. Begg and Mr. Kemball condemned a piece of timber, Mr. Murzban said it was a fair specimen of its kind. Mr. Lowndes than pointed out the difference in the opinions of the various experts examined as regards the knots which some said were very bad and rendered the timber useless for the purpose for which they were intended, while another said that it could be so used. When such learned and professioned men of such great experience differed so materially in their opinion, was it fair to say that the accused must have seen the cross grain, and that he should be held responsible for it? In conclusion, the learned counsel urged that there was no reason why the accused should have passed a beam which he knew to be bad. The accused had constructed the other blocks of buildings, and was known to have bestowed every reasonable care and caution in the construction of these blocks. The most the jury could hold was that there was a mistake of judgment on the part of the accused which could not be construed into criminal negligence.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship, in summing up the whole case, said the questions the jury had to consider was whether the five persons died in consequence of the collapse of the building and whether those deaths were caused by a negligent act on the part of the accused. His Lordship pointed out at some length what constituted criminal negligence, and asked the jury to consider whether there was such negligence in respect of the beam D. His Lordship next reviewed at some length the theory propounded by Mr. Begg, and also referred to the theory formed by Mr. Murzban, and asked the jury to consider whether they could in the light of evidence adduced accept the former theory as being the actual picture of what had occurred on the night in question. His Lordship was at one time impressed with the theory advanced by Mr. Begg but there were other theories also which required their consideration. In estimating that theory they must bear in mind the fact that ramming was going on on the third floor, and the heavy materials that were carried for the construction of the building. The theory of the prosecution was that the mischief began at the beam D; which gave way because it was insufficient in sectional area and was defective in other respects. It was for the jury to consider how far the theory was consistent with the beam having stood the test of the ramming and the heavy materials placed upon it. According to Mr. Murzban the beam did not break of its own weight. The mischief. Mr. Murzban thought, began not at the beam D, but somewhere else. If the jury came to the conclusion that Mr. Murzban had rightly estimated the situation, they must give due weight to it. If the jury did not accept the theory of Mr. Begg, then the charge against the accused could not be sustained, and they need not then consider the question of negligence on the part of the accused. His Lordship next dwelt on the question of negligence, and proceeded to observe that it was for the prosecution to prove every fact on which they relied. Having dealt with the question of insufficient sectional area and the question of knots, on both of which the experts differed, his Lordship pointed out that the evidence of experts, who only formed opinions upon facts placed before them, should not be implicitly accepted. Unless it appeared to the jury as men of common sense that there was grave failure of duty, the accused was guilty of negligence. Mere carelessness would not do. Even negligence which created civil liability would not suffice This being a criminal trial, the mere fact that there had been a disaster did not raise a presumption of negligence. It was only a matter they were entitled to take into account. The jury must be satisfied in their mind that the case put before them was the only one that could be accepted as true. It was not only that it should be a rational conviction, but it should be a rational conviction which the circumstances of the case would enable them to draw. The jury ought to entirely exclude from their mind everything except the evidence that was placed before them.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON STOCKS AT LIVERPOOL.

RAILWAY RESULTS.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN SUPPLIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

THE present position of cotton stocks at Liverpool is causing some uneasiness in Lancashire. The situation suggests a truly remarkable reduction presently in the available supply, and opinions vary as to the probable or possible consequences. Three years ago we had a small stock, accompanied by great excitement and high prices. Is it reasonable to expect a repetition of the activity, anxiety, and high prices which were seen then, or do other circumstances make such a result unlikely? The principal feature of the situation in 1900 was that the trade had become alarmed, and insisted on buying even when there was little except low cotton left to buy. But there were other circumstances which contributed to the excitement. The stock of American cotton on the occasion of the actual count at the end of August was found to be 33,000 bales smaller than the running count had indicated, and a cyclone occurred at Galveston. The effect of that cyclone was that for the time all shipments from Galveston were stopped and a great deal of cotton lay there and was on the way thither for early shipment to Liverpool and the continent. All those shipments had been hedged by merchants on the future market here or in New York, and when it was learned that the shipment of the cotton would be indefinitely delayed there was a rush into the future market to cover the hedge sales. Amidst all this buying and excitement value ran up to 7 3-8d. in September, 1900, but they had fallen back to 6 3-8d by the time the stock of American reached its minimum of 91,060 bales, on October 11. Whilst it should not be overlooked that in August and September, 1900, there was some short time in Lancashire, yet in a comparison of the two sets of circumstances it is important to remember that there is now much more short time. Of course, the restriction of yarn output already effected has made its mark upon the Liverpool stock, and looking forward from the present position, all we can gain on that score in comparison with 1900 is the excess amount of stoppage prevailing from now on over that of the same period in 1900. The other points are that the 1900-1 crop was fairly early and that the present crop is decidedly late. There is not likely to be any Galveston cyclone or any delay to the shipment of cotton when once the crop moves.

There are no August shipment hedges out this season, but there is a probability that stocks here will be slower to increase than was the case in October and November, 1900. There is however, an older example, dating from the early eighties, of a small stock at Liverpool, which may usefully be noted. On that occasion there was no short time, but the contingency of a small stock had been foreseen and fully provided for by spinners. They bought very freely in the summer and for some weeks before the smallest stock, and almost ceased buying as the stock was approaching its lowest ebb. It was then found that the cotton was in stock at the mills instead of in stock at Liverpool, and very little disturbance occurred. The stock ran down below 100,000 bales of American on that occasion, but the price was no higher than it had been in the preceding March. It may also be mentioned that there was at that time no combination, either in America or in this market, to force prices up, whereas in 1900 there was the Overton corner at Liverpool, and this year there has been the Brown speculative ring at New York and New Orleans. If the foregoing points are carefully considered, it will be seen that the future course of the market depends very largely upon the takings of the trade. It will depend to some extent on how much cotton Mr. Brown sells and ships to this market, and also upon the movement of the new crop. There is, further, the question as to how far spinners can or will use the low cotton left in the market. The trade bought low cotton freely in September, 1900; but they have since carefully avoided it, and if such cotton is to be treated as not available the complete exhaustion of the useful stock may come about before October, no matter how quietly the trade buy. In other words, if they refuse altogether to use low cotton there will prove to be an irreducible minimum in the stock which will necessarily prevent its declining below the quantity of low cotton remaining in the market.

The results shown by the chief railway companies of the country for the half year to June 30 are, on the whole, decidedly satisfactory. The gross revenue in all cases showed an expansion which though cannot be called sensational, was at any rate steady and fairly uniform indicating that the commercial reaction which might well have been expected after the artificial stimulus to some trades provided by the war had been withdrawn had not in any way affected the earning capacity of our transport industry. But this rather negative satisfaction, afforded by an increase in railway business which ought reasonably to be hoped for in every half year as long as population increases and trade is undisturbed by strikes or other collateral influences, is backed up by a still more gratifying symptom, namely a substantial reduction in the working expenses of nearly all the more important systems—in all, in fact, except in those of the Midland and Great Eastern Companies. The ratio of expenses is still a good deal higher than shareholders like to see it, ranging as it does from 60·09 in the case of the Lancashire and Yorkshire to 67.24 in that of the unfortunate South Eastern and Chatham ; but the reduction that has been effected in the past half year is a highly encouraging indication of the progress that may be expected from the application of a little more science and efficiency to the problems of railway administration. The amalgamated companies, which are those distinguished by heading the list of expense ratios and are also a by-word for discomfort and bad management among dwellers in the southern suburbs of London are on this occasion able to pride themselves on having achieved the greatest reduction, their 2 per cent. decline on ratio being hard pressed by one of 1.83 per cent., shown by the progressively managed North-Eastern. It is, however, fairly safe to assert that the latter Company's achievement is the more genuine, for after all, in the matter of working expenses there are reductions and reductions, and it is not so long since railway critics were urging quite seriously that if revenue were really charged with all the outlay that ought properly to come out of it dividends on ordinary stocks would vanish altogether. And railway accounts are so nebulously presented that an

has made genuine progress in this direction, for train mileage has been reduced materially, marking a further advance on the improvement show in recent half years; while, as we have seen, traffic receip's have expanded substantially, proving that this reduction has not been attained by any sacrifice of the legitimate facilities due to the travelling public. Those critics of railway management who have urged the adoption by English companies of the more scientific and complete—as they consider it—system of statistical information used by the American railroads are overjoyed by the fact that the only company which has so far attempted to do so—namely, the North-Eastern—has exceeded all its fellows in the extent to which it has reduced train mileage, and they naturally argued that "post hoc" is in this case "propter hoc." Yet it must be admitted that great and satisfactory progress in the same direction has been made by the North-Western, Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and other companies which have not seen fit to try the expensive and complicated system advocated. It is, at any rate, desirable that the system should be given a trial on this side of the Atlantic, and if its benefits are as great as they are claimed to be the future success of the North-Eastern will compel other companies to follow its example.

To most shareholders, however, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the dividend paragraph is the most important item in the half-yearly report. And here again they have reason to be gratified by the half year's results. The North-Eastern, Great, Northern, and South-Eastern companies pay 1-2 per cent. more than a year ago; the Great Eastern, Great Western, North-Western, and Midland pay 1·4 per cent. more, most of them adding to the amount carried forward. The Lancashire and Yorkshire pays the same dividend as for the first half of 1902, but it carries forward £37,000, against £22,000 a year ago—a highly prudent policy considering the outlook in cotton trade. Among those companies which have increased their distributions the North-Western and the Great Northern have added most substantially to the amount carried forward. When we consider that every year, with the apparently inevitable increase of capital, the amount of net revenue required to maintain dividends grows automatically, these results can only be considered highly gratifying from the shareholders' point of view. To those, however, who regard railway matters with the dispassionate gaze of a disinterested observer, and wish to see this great industry established on a basis of financial impregnability, it may seem that even more might have been done in the way of harbouring resources and increasing cash in hand rather than shareholders' dividends. For, as has been said, capital account grows steadily, and though recent criticisms of railway solvency were perhaps a little too sensational in tone, there is much to be said for the contention that capital expenditure on rolling stock and on lines already open for traffic is a policy that cannot be continued indefinitely.

The opinion that there is likely to be a shortage this year in the world's grain crops, especially wheat seems to have been adopted in Alexandria and to have suggested there the possibilities for Egypt as a grain-growing country. Much will depend this year, so far as can at present be seen, on the wheat crop of India—which is said to have done remarkably well—and on the forthcoming harvest in Argentina, from which quarter not only a good but a phenomenal yield seems to be necessary. The abnormal weather in the United States, in this country, and on the Continent scarcely encourages hopes of good harvests. In this country, whatever the yield may be, the cost of getting it in seems likely to be increased by the great difficulty of cutting, the rains having, it is said, so badly laid the wheat in many districts that the reaping machine will be useless on most farms. It is an ill wind that blows no good, and agricultural wages may rise in consequence of the rains. Moreover, a serious deterioration of the quality seems not at all unlikely. The report from Canada which we quoted the other day, though studiously optimistic, are not without a certain dubiousness; and Australasia has recently been a consumer of outside supplies rather than a contributor to the satisfaction of outside requirements. Meanwhile the world's population is increasing. Taking into account all the circumstances suggestions as to the extent to which the cultivation of wheat may be extended in Egypt, as a consequence of the new engineering achievements for husbanding the waters of the Nile and the great African lakes, do not seem ill-timed. Egypt may again become one of the principal grain-growing countries of the world, and in addition there is the Egyptian Soudan with 600,000 square miles of territory yet to be utilised in cultivation. With shortages in wheat and cotton supplies, the question at the moment seems to be whether wheat or cotton is to get the upper hand in extended Egyptian cultivation.

The Argentine National Satistical Bureau has just published the statistics of the foreign trade of the Republic for the first half of the current calendar year. The "balance of trade" is still considerably in favour of Argentina, the official value of the imports having been only 87,205,182dol. gold, while the declared value of the export was 129,633,655dol. gold. The former sum included 18,303,029 for the amount of the gold imported and the latter 813,973 dol. for gold exported. The apparent excess of exports was therefore nearly 50,000,000 dol. but it must be borne in mind that the values put on the imports are official, estimated according to av rage marked prices or to the tariff of values, and not according to the actual invoice prices. Therefore it is probable that the total value of the imports very much exceeded the amount stated. Then, again, it is notorious that smuggling is c rried on successfully to a very large extent, and the merchandise thus introduced escapes that notice of the Government statisticians. The principal portion of the excess, however, goes to pay freights, interest and amortisation of the foreign debt, the cost of warships and of war and other material acquired by the Government, and the interest and dividends on foreign capital invested in Argentina. The excess shows, in fact, remarks the Buenos Ayres "Standard," that these outgoings are not compensated for by a current of new capital flooring into country for investment.

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers leavi g Bombay to-day by the Florio Rubattino S. S. Dco. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 2-15 p. m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers, ayah and native servants should be present at the new disinfecting station, Prince's Dock, at 11 a. m. punctually with all their baggages and kits.

To Port Said—Mr. A Aron.

To Genoa—Mrs Miller and infant, Lieut. Edquist da Fonseca Pereira, Capt A. K. Hudson, Mrs E. Aron, Mr. H. M. S. Nemazzee, Mr. A. Gruter. Mrs. A. Cavalier, Capt. G. H. Prevost, Mrs. Prevost, Dr. D. A. Roberts, Mrs. Hunter and 2 daughters, Mr. A. A. Sauvage, Mrs. Sauvage and two children Rev. Johnson, Mrs. Jobson and child, Rev. Donaziano, Mr. Mazza, Rev. W. Muller and Mr. J. S. Lazarno.

To New York—Miss S. N. McCann and child, Rev. V. G. McMurry wife and 2 children, and Rev. L. de Carbone.

THE traders, merchants, and inhabitants of Dhollera Bunder have forwarded a petition to the Commissioner, Northern Division, and to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, pointing out their difficulties owing to the bad state of the road from Vithal Bunder to Dhollera. They complain that their trade is seriously hampered owing to the difficulty of conducting bullock cart traffic over a "kutcha" mud road, which in the dry season crumbles away and in the wet season is in many places washed away, the "garnalas" being damaged. They ask that the road be metalled and kept in good repa r all the year round and that they may not be charged toll till that is done.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Gard en London.

THE NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET COMPETITION.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. BAHAUDIN COLLEGE.

THE semi-final tie in connection with the Northcote Challenge Shield Inter-Collegiate Cricket Competition was played on the Elphinstone College ground yesterday in fine weather between the Elphinstone College and the Bahaudin College of Junagadh, and resulted in a brilliant victory for the former by an innings and 152 runs. The main feature of the game was the excellent performance with the bat of Mulla, who in his innings of 74 hit six overbounds. Kasad, Modi and Shete also contributed very well to the score of the Elphinstonians by brilliant batting. Of the visitors only Thakor and Maru were able to enter double figures, the rest falling easy prey to the bowling of Kasad and Vakil. Buch, Antia and Doshi bowled well for the visitors capturing four, three, and three wickets respectively. For the Elphinstonians Vakil captured ten wickets in all and Kasad eight. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr Shete, c and b Buch	33
Mr Kasad, b Doshi	63
Mr Commissariat, c Shaik, b Antani	9
Mr Mulla, c Antani, b Buch	74
Mr Khansaheb, c Parikh, b Antani	2
Mr Antia, b Doshi	0
Mr Cooper, b Buch	2
Mr Talyarkhan, b Doshi	1
Mr Modi c Thakor, b Buch	29
Mr Engineer, not out	8
Mr Vakil, c Buch, b Antani	4
Extras	7
Total	233

BAHAUDIN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Kathrichs, c Khansaheb, b Vakil	8	run out	8
Mr Doshi, b Vakil	0	b Vakil	1
Mr Antani, b Vakil	7	c Khansahe b bKasad	5
Mr Shaik, c Cooper, b Kasad	1	not out	0
Mr Buch, b Vakil	0	b Vakil	1
Mr Thakor, run out	13	b Kasad	4
Mr Parikh, b-b-w Kasad	1	b Kasad	0
Mr Vyas M, b Kasad	0	b Vakil	0
Mr Vyaos R, b Rasad	0	b Kasad	1
Mr Maru, not out	11	b Vakil	10
Mr Trivedi, b Valik	0	b Vakil	0
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	43	Total	37

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He believed that the disaster had led to much discussion and comment, and the jury might have heard various theories out of Court, but all that must be obliterated from their mind as far as they could. It was only right that they should do so, because they must have seen in that very case, how statements, which at first sight seemed reasonable and appeared to be such as might be accepted, crumbled away when they were put to the test of searching inquiry by the other side. If the jury felt that there was even a reasonable doubt in their mind, the accused should be given the benefit of that doubt. In conclusion his Lordship asked the jury to confine their attention only to the third charge.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 1-25 p.m. to consider their verdict. On their return into court an hour later, the foreman delivered a verdict of "not guilty," with the following note added to it :—"Government might be asked to take such steps as will ensure a better method of supervision by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust bodies, etc., with particular reference to the strenght and quality of timber and other materials used as support in buildings. Further, to specially rule as to whether the erection of large buildings or dwelling houses, such as the Sittaram Buildings, should not be constructed under the responsible supervision of persons more competent than ordinary experienced mistris. One of the jurors adds the following rider:—That buildings of such importance should be carried out under the supervision of duly qualified architects or engineers."

The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

TRIAL OF SITTARAM LUXMAN.

Sittaram Luxman, the owner of the building, was then placed in the dock and charged with having illegally neglected to use proper beams and materials and wall plates, and unmindful of his duty, having used beams unsound in quality and insufficient in sectional area, by reason of which rash and negligent acts, or some one of them, the third floor of the southern portion of the building collapsed and caused the deaths of five persons. He was further charged with neglecting to employ proper persons to supervise the construction of the buildings, etc.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, who appeared for the prosecution, said he would advise the Crown to enter a "nolle prosequi." His only difficulty was as to whether it should be done at this stage, or after the jury had been given in charge.

A jury was then sworn, and a "nolle prosequi" having been entered, the accused was discharged.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE,

Abdul Rezac Khan, a young Mahomedan, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by biting off the nose of his wife, Khattoon Judah, on the 5th August last. Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. M. M. Murzban for the defence.

Mr. Kemp, in addressing the jury, said that the accused was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Khatoon Judah, a Jewess, by biting off her nose. Counsel, after reading sections of the Penal Code, said he would prove that a permanent disfiguration had been caused. The facts of the case were simple. The complainant was married to the accused by the Mahomedan nika ceremony. In May last, the accused had her employed as an actress in the Parsee Theatrical Company. On the 5th August last, she went to perform at the Theatre, and returned home with her ayah at 1-30 a.m. The accused met her in the street. On reaching home complainant, who was tired, went to bed. The ayah gave accused something to eat, and after smoking, he went to sleep. The ayah slept on the floor. Later on, a noise was heard in the room. The complainant and the accused were down on the floor struggling, when the latter raised a cry of her nose being bitten off. The neighbours came, and the accused was arrested. The complainant was still under treatment at the hospital. A diamond nose ornament, which was in the complainant's nose at the time, was missed with the bitten part.

The complainant was the first witness called. After her cross-examination by Mr. Murzban, the court adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THE NEED FOR SCHOOLS IN THE DAMAUN DIOCESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The number of cases in which Native Christians of the Thana District have from time to time been charged with theft, &c., impel me to submit to your readers the following reflections, with the hope that the Bishop of Damaun and the leaders of the community will give heed to them and apply a remedy for the eradication or the mitigation of the evil. And what are the means required? Dr. Samuel Smiles says: "Ignorance arms men against each other, provides gaols and penitentiaries; police and constabulary." For years together the Goa jurisdiction has furnished parishes with priests who have done nothing to establish schools and to help the people to advance in education, material progress and general well-being. The parishes have no schools wherein the children can learn how to read and write, and receive moral training and religious instructions. This is an old story, but the truth cannot be denied; it is repeated here to put the leaders of the community in mind of their duty to their people which remains unperformed, and to show that their indifference is not creditable to their patriotism. Sermons are preached every week, I suppose, but it must be borne in mind that parish squabbles, &c., in which both the clergy and the laymen are concerned leave a bad impression on the ignorant people, who cannot read books on religion and morals and cannot form independent conclusions. They neglect the precepts and follow the examples. How often have not cases come before Courts containing charges of mal-administration, &c. of church funds and properties? What do you infer from all this?

It is, Sir, therefore, imperatively necessary that Catholics should open schools in all parishes and elevate the minds of the young and the ignorant by instilling into them the great principles of the Christian religion, which is a sure way to improving morals and mitigating, if not eradicating, vicious and evil propensities to which human nature is so prone.—Yours, &c.

DUM SPERO SPERO.

Bombay, September 12.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE OPENING OF PORTS.

THE "Times" correspondent at Shanghai telegraphed on August 26 :—

The Wai-wu-pu has telegraphed to the treaty revision commissioners that the Chinese Government has decided to meet the requirements of the United States and Japan and to open Mukden and Te-tung-kau to foreign trade on Oct. 8. Information to this effect was conveyed to the American commissioners at their meeting on Aug. 23.

THE NEW VICEROYALTY.

The "Times" publishes the following from its Russian correspondents :—

The Russian Press unanimously hails with intense satisfaction the appointment of a Viceroy for the Far East. The Moscow "Viedomosti" declares that the new appointment is one "of gigantic importance." The establishment of a Russian Viceroyalty is, it adds, a step only resorted to in very exceptional circumstances when the conditions of a situation demand the endowment of a Governor with the fullest plenary powers. Russia's Far Eastern possessions, whose general conditions are even more complex than were those formerly obtaining in the Caucasus, especially call for the appointment of a Viceroy with exceptional powers. Spheres of Russian indirect possession are, continues the 'Viedomosti,' only being created, and every delay in taking the steps necessary for their development must be fraught with most injurious consequences. Yet it is precisely on the strength of this indirect possession that our ability lastingly to acquire territories either formally belonging to us under treaty or at the present moment under our actual guardianship or supervision really rests.

It must not be forgotten, says he 'Viedomosti' that Manchuria and the Kwang-tung districts, chosen by China as a sort of dumping ground for her incorrigibles are overrun by marauding bands whose unbounded audacity on the Russian frontier and numerical strength constantly call for the equipment of Russian military expeditions to suppress them. The famous guerilla bands of the Caucasus cannot for a moment be compared with the Khunguz marauders. Moreover, the fanatical Boxer sect deliberately chose Manchuria as the field of its operations, and even in spite of the campaigns of 1900-1901 the Boxers to this day continue to demoralise the Chinese. Russia declares the 'Viedomosti,' has vast and complex economic interests in those regions, which, after having swallowed up hundreds of millions of roubles, demand good order for their normal development. The banks of the Amur neither knew nor could know what tranquillity was until they were in the hands of a strong Power. The campaigns of 1900 and 1901 taught the Chinese a good lesson, but, according to the 'Viedomosti,' Japan has entered the field with a policy of territorial aggrandisement, which is, it is true, beyond her strength to carry into effect, but is none the less sufficiently dangerous to threaten most seriously the peace of the Far East.

The prosperity of the Russian possessions shows signs, the Vedomosti continues, of being seriously checked, and the local Russian sway deprived of sufficient authority; being split up among various departments, and compelled to negotiate at every step with St. Petersburg, it has been utterly unable to defend the best interests of the Amur provinces of Manchuria and of Kwang-tung. The pressing want has now been supplied, and the new Viceroy though at the moment the full extent of his powers has not been defined, is already invested with most ample authority. In his hands are concentrated not only both the civil and military authority in the territories named, but also the right to initiate and conduct diplomatic negotiations with neighbouring Powers. In all its branches the new Viceroyalty is freed from the control of Ministers. Admiral Alexieff will own direct allegiance to the Czar and his specially appointed committee. Thus, adds the 'Viedomosti,' the will and purpose of the Czar are provided in the Far East with a new instrument, and no delay or vacillation in taking any steps deemed expedient can henceforth arise. From this time onward we are in a position to act in the Far East as may be necessary, and with the despatch and energy demanded by circumstances.

As for the personality of the new Viceroy the 'Viedomosti' declares the he requires no introduction to Russian readers. His military and administrative talents have been abundantly demonstrated since his original appointment to command in the Far East. He knows his territories from end to end, and his energy discernment, and general equipment furnish a thoroughly satisfactory guarantee that henceforward no step required by Russia's interests in the Far East will be omitted—no obstruction in Russia's path tolerated.

The Novoe Vremya in a leading article on the same subject, declares that though linked up with European Russia by a continous line of rails, Russias possessions on the shores of the Pacific and in the Kwang-tung area are colonies whose vast distance from the heart of Russia militates against their being treated entirely in common with the rest of the empire. It warmly approves of the appointment of a Viceroy invested with the power of dealing with the requirements of those territories without the frequent interference of the capital. It adds that the political significance of the measure is quite exceptional. Bordering on China and Corea and close to Japan Russia's outlying territories are joined to those countries by a community of many interests. Each day sees a further development of peaceful intercommunication with China and Japan. The connection between them is daily growing stronger but friction may arise and for this very reason the newly appointed Viceroy with his ample powers, diplomatic as well as military and civil, to deal with neighbouring Governments, supplies the great want which has hitherto been felt in the Far East, and inaugurates a new era for Russia's territories in that quarter.

Since rumours of the coming appointment of a Viceroy first gained currency, no one, says the "Novoe Vremya," had any doubt that the Imperial choice would fall on Admiral Alexieff, in whom includes his experience in the Far East and the rich harvest which has already followed his activity give every reason to hope that under the new conditions of government of our eastern borderlands Admiral Alexieff, as their Viceroy, will raise the Far East to a high pinnacle of prosperity, and assist the further growth of Russia's might on the shores of the Pacific."

In a later communication the same correspondents add :—

The appointment of a naval man to the onerous post of Russian Viceroy in the Far East has nowhere given greater satisfaction than in Black Sea naval circles. Even more significance is attached to his future role in the Far East than to that which he has played there in the past. The disposition to relegate Manchuria to the background and to concentrate attention on Corea has become very pronounced of late, and your Pekin correspondent's telegram from Seoul has naturally attracted great attention. That "Corea is inevitably destined to be the field where the great problem of Russian or Japanese supremacy in the Far East will be solved," is accepted as a proposition as true as it is terse Russians declare that to allow Japan to gain a foothold on the Asiatic Continent would so seriously jeopardise the general stability of Russia's position in the Far East, and in particular the prosperity of Russian undertakings, which have cost hundreds of millions of roubles, that the very idea of Japanese territorial aggrandisement on the continent cannot for a moment be entertained. On the other hand, Japan's vital interests demand an outlet in Corea. Russians admit the serious nature of the deadlock. But they declare in the same breath that compromise on the question of Corea would be no solution of the difficulty. It must unfortunately be added that a constantly growing party in Russia already holds the opinion that by armed conflict, more probably than by other means, Corea's fate will have to be determined sooner or later.

New York, Aug. 27 (Reuter).—Mr. Henry Frederic has arrived here after a tour round the world in the record time of 54 days, 7 hours, 20 minutes. He states that Siberia is swarming with Russian troops which the Russians are pouring into Manchuria at the rate of 1,000 daily. He adds that he saw 37 warships of all classes at Port Arthur.

CHINA.

THE ADMISSION OF ARMS.

The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times telegraphed on Aug. 25 :—

To-day the prohibition of the admission of arms into China ends, the effort made by the Russian Minister to induce his colleagues to assent to its prolongation for a period having been opposed by several of the other diplomatic representatives, including those of England, America, and Japan, for the often repeated but excellent reason that it is unfair to hold China responsible for the maintenance of order and yet to deny her the means wherewith to maintain that order.

In this connection the French Minister has placed on record the fact that his Government will not be responsible for the consequences arising from the removal of the prohibition. This curious pronouncement is believed to have reference to the alleged admission of arms for the Kwang-si rebels.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

A diplomatist accredited to Tokio, and now in Vienna on leave, who has resided 20 years in Japan, has communicated his views on the situation in the Far East to the Vienna 'Allgemeine Zeitung.' He said :—

I cannot join with the optimists who regard a war between Japan and Russia as out of the question. On the contrary, I am convinced that the least attempt on the part of the Russians to firmly establish themselves in Corea will meet with open resistance from the Japanese, and that such step by Russia will produce war as its immediate consequence. The feeling in Japan is intensely bellicose, and the Japanese do not doubt that they will be victorious in a war with Russia. It is true that the best of their statesmen, like Marquis I to are determined opponents of war, and anticipate a crushing defeat; but the masses of the people, as well as the majority in Parliament, have been so overcome by Chauvinist sentiment that, if the situation should become critical, it would be impossible to resist them.

On being asked why Japan attached such great value to Corea, the diplomatist replied that Japan considered the independence of Corea as a vital question. The Island Empire, he said, can no longer feed its 42,000,000 inhabitants. The soil of Corea is far more fertile, and hundreds of thousands of Japanese already live in Corea and far Corea. The Japanese fear lest, if Russia settled there, they themselves would be driven out. This apprehension the diplomatist does not consider justified. He refers to the case of Vladivostock, where so many Japanese live. Russia, he says, has not enough population to people her vast empire. He proceeds :—

The Japanese, however, will not believe that; and the masses in the country would regard any step by Russia which might be interpreted as a sign that she was going to make herself master of Corea as a "casus belli."

To show what would follow then the diplomatist quotes the remarks made by the newly appointed Viceroy Admiral Alexeieff whom he calls one of the most prudent and astute statesmen he had ever met. Admiral Alexeieff said that, in the event of war with Japan, the Russians would follow the tactics of the Scythians. They would withdraw and would be found nowhere. For the Japanese the maintenance of about 20,0800 men in Cores would mean a financial catastrophe while the Russian ships would sentence themselves with unbending as far as possible the provisioning of the Japanese Army. When at length the Japanese had become tired and weakened by the unfavourable climate, the Russians would appear with renewed strength. Quicker than thought they would be the victors and the Japanese the vanquished—nay the annihilated. The diplomatist went on to say :—

This opinion of Admiral Alexeiff's share, for the Japan of to-day is no longer the Japan of former years. Civilisation has spoiled the Japanese. The financial situation of the country is lamentable and the enormous taxes are all spent on national defence. This is one more reason why the masses want war. They wish to get something for their money. The Japanese Army is excellent, compared with other Asiatic armies, but is no match for a European army. The Japanese will be beaten, and I am convinced that something horrible will happen in Japan; a massacre of foreigners without parallel in history, for the hatred of foreigners increases daily, and is far more intense than in China.

In the diplomatist's opinion, Japan cannot expect help from any quarter—not even from England, in spite of the Alliance. He then asserts that the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty made a bad impression on English residents in Japan, saying—"At a banquet given by the English Minister at Tokio, at which I was present, the Englishmen did not conceal their disapproval of it."

The diplomatist finally points out the preparations which Russia is making for all eventualities. He refers to the fact that Russian iron clads built at Toulon have been sent direct to the Far East without being blessed by Russian ecclesiastics in Kronstadt, which is generally indispensible; and he asserts that Admiral Alexeieff has sent many hundreds of Cossacks to Cores, under the pretence of their being no soldiers, but armed civilians.

The St. Petersburg Viedomosti, the organ of Prince Ukhtomsky, in an article on the Far Eastern Question, says :—

In our opinion recent events in Macedonia are of only secondary importance in comparison with the action of Japan in the Far East. They might certainly hasten the solution of our problem of the occupation of Constantinople, which must sooner or later become a Russian city, but that solution must in any event come about in time, unless some colossal mistake is committed in the future by our diplomacy. Much more serious is the question of the conflagration which the Japanese are seeking to light in our Far East. The situation is dangerous, because in the regeneration of the yellow races the real interests of Japan are affected, and it would be erroneous to attribute the bellicose ideas of the Japanese to passing Chauvinist tendencies. They undoubtedly display an enormous energy, and we must look forward to the moment when they will use with desperate energy all their vital forces increased tenfold, as they will be by this extreme tension. It would be an unpardonable error not to consider this contingency. While the conflagration is still smouldering it is easy to smother it, and that must be done, even should it be necessary to crush with a giant's foot this proud young State in order to attain that end.

The Sviet, discussing what it regards as the bellicose desires at present shown by the Japanese public and Press, observes that the Government of the Mikado does not appear to regard lightly the possibility of a Russo-Japanese war, and that is by trying to persuade public opinion in Japan that such a war would be a most hazardous enterprise, and that in the case of defeat Japan might even lose her independence. Nevertheless, adds the Sviet the Japanese people is thirsting for war and is preparing for it. Consequently any serious complication may become the signal for an invasion of the Russian Empire by Japan.

THE CRISIS IN KWANGSI.

VICEROY TSEN'S DRASTSIC METHODS.

Owing to the extent of the rebellion in Kwangsi and the smallness of the Government forces to oppose the rebels, Viceroy Tsen has instructed the Kwang Tung military authorities to raise without delay forty battalions, or 20,000 men, and send them on the Viceregal headquarters at Hsunchou as soon as possible. About a fortnight ago a large train of arms and ammunition, under charge of a Taotai and a Brigadie General, while en route for Hsunchou from Canton, was seized by the rables not very far from its destination. The train consisted of 5,000 Mausers, 50,000 smokeless cartridges, 3 000 two men gingals with thirty cases of large bore cartridges for the gingals, six mountain guns and twelve hotchkisses with accompanying ammunition. The luckless Taotai and Generalition were beheaded by Viceroy Tsens order.

A Canton dispatch states that although Viceroy Tsen has only arrived at his new post but nine or ten weeks, H.E. has denounced to the Throne and succeeded in cashiering and dismissing from office no less than seventy-one civil and military mandarins of Kwangtung province and no less than eighty-nine belonging to Kwansi province, the last named including, as may be remembered, the Governor, the Provincial Treasurer the Commander-in-Chief, three Taotais and several general officers. In so great fear is Viceroy Tsen held by dishonest and incapable officials in the south that the slightest hint that H.E. had been heard making enquiries about them recently caused a ridiculous panic, resulting, in at least one case, in the death by suicide of one of these dishonest mandarins.

A Nanking dispach reports that Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao of that city, in obedience to special commands of the Throne and in response to an application for reinforcements from Viceroy Tsen, has detailed a force of 7500, all armed with modern weapons of precision, to proceed south to Kwangsi. Of this number 4,000 are to go by the sea route from Nanking to Canton, and then via West river to Wuchou and Hsuchou, while the balance will proceed to Yochou, Hunan province, going down South overland, in order to prevent, if possible, any further irruptions into Hunan province from the Kwangsi borders.

BRITAIN IN THE YANGTZE REGION.

The "Universal Gazette" gathers that the British Government has, on the ground of the prolonged disturbances caused by salt smugglers in the Yangtze region, demanded of Viceroy Wei of Nanking through its Consul, the right of stationing a body of troops in Kuachow, opposite Chinkiang, for the protection of her subjects and commerce. The Viceroy has since declined to give consent, adding China is quite capable of coping with her disturbers of peace. Numerous despatches have been recently sent out by the Viceroy, strictly ordering the civil and military officials to speedily put a termination to the trouble caused by the salt smugglers.

The B.I. steamer Ujina, which left Rangoon with a full cargo of rice on August 15th, and Singapore on August 21st, arrived at Manila on September 8th ten days overdue, having been aground. Two thousand tons of cargo were jettisoned to float her.

THE test works which were recently opened in the Pudalin township in Lower Chindwin have not so far attracted increased numbers of workers. The prospects are bad in Sagaing, and also in the Yendaw and Pyawbwe townships of Yementhin, where test works are being opened. The price of paddy has risen considerably in the Southern Shan States.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BARODA EARLY MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Highness the Gaekwar's Early Marriage Bill does not seem to have taken as yet the form of law. From what has transpired, it is believed that the reason for this is that the people are not ready to receive it. His Highness has studied carefully all the social problems of India, and after mature consideration, he seems to have found the institution of "early marriages" as the root and foundation of all the main social evils by which the general condition of the nation has deteriorated. But it is a matter of regret that the people at large are quite averse to receive the Bill, nay, it is with both regret and pity that I have read several articles (from the pen of educated men) both in English and vernacular papers against this praiseworthy step of the Gaekwar. They have shewn as their arguments not log that is logical, but they have simply quoted the bombastic Shlokas and Sutras from the ancient scriptures. I do not wish to deride these sacred documents, but with due deference to them, I want to impress upon my friends the fact that these were written when the real results of these experiments were not arrived at (as it would take ages and ages before such could be done), and when India required to study other things outside her boundaries. At the same time it is always a blind and blundering faith that counts the opinions of a numbered few (whether they be the best authorities then existing) as a final verdict in these matters, for all ages and generations, nay, altogether as words from the mouth of God. I cannot but say though with much regret that this kind of orthodoxy in nearly all matters, whether social, political or religious, has brought India almost to the verge of ruin.

If anything has had ill results for India it is "child marriages" only. Children born of a boy and a girl can never be expected to be men and women of sound health, sound thought and sound judgment. They must naturally be weak in body and weak in mind. And how can we expect a feeling of independence in miserable creatures of such a calibre. A nation constituted of these weak individuals is doomed to be weak and to fall at last. The proportion of young widows in India when compared to the figures of other civilized countries is obviously large and the only cause that can be assigned to it is "child marriage." Besides, a boy husband and a girl wife, when married, have to undergo a sort of tyrannical submission in a Hindu household as they are considered as nothing but children by the elderly people of the family. In short, they have no vote in household matters. How can the issues of such marriages be expected to grow self-reliant, self-supporting and self-respecting. Will not my friends, advocating the cause of "early marriage," admit these facts?

Some of these people are somewhat insolently arguing, what right has the Gaekwar to interfere in the social matters of his subjects? And to prove their point they are foolishly producing authorities from the scriptures prescribing the rights and jurisdictional powers of Hindu Rajas. I only ask them whether there is anything in the scriptures like municipal government of the present time? If they say no, why should they not object to these bodies also that are exercising powers against scripture? In my opinion, Rajas or any supreme governing bodies can make whatever kinds of reforms they like as long as they are "bona fide" in the interests of the welfare and prosperity of a nation. The age of 14 as stipulated for the girl in the Bill is quite suitable to the Indian climate. However, if it be kept 13, for the present, it would not matter much. It is really a matter of much regret to see that no body of social reformers has yet come forward to congratulate H. H. the Gaekwar on his well devised measure and thereby stimulate him to make it law.—Yours, &c.

YESHWANT RAI N.

THE EFFEGTS OF PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Corporation, whilst speaking about "plague measures" Sir Bhalchandra said, "Since the commencement of plague several measures had been tried one after another such as evacuation, inoculation, health camps, etc., to mitigate the virulence of the epidemic. All these measures proved successful to some extent." I beg to be allowed to take exception to this statement, especially as the debate on the subject is to be re-aised. It is an incontrovertible fact that plague has not in the least yielded to any measure whatsoever, however much talk there might have been about any one of the several ones employed. The best proof is the miserable failure of each and every measure employed and all have been employed by way of taking a leap in the dark, since hitherto nobody has been able to say what the origin of the plague is, what is the cause of it, what it is in itself or what poison it is, and what is the really scientific and implicitly reliable remedy for it; all talk about it has been at its best a speculation. The mortality of the plague this year has been higher than in all other past years of the disease. To say that any one measure was in the least successful in spite of this hard fact is not drawing upon one's imagination, but is simply misleading. The evacuation of one locality by people to go into health camps could not mean two measures; it is one process only. But this is only going out of the way of the plague, and thus misleading the mortality. Plague, itself is not at all thereby minimised. Instead of any mitigation in the virulence of the epidemic there has unquestionably been a terribly large increase in it. Will Sir Bhalchandra, or any of his friends talking in his strain, be pleased to show by facts and figures were ein their talked of success lies and to what extent, I trust, Sir, some members of the Corporation at its next meeting will challenge this misleading statement and will elicit truth and accuracy at the board of the Municipal Corporation.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding I may mention, Sir, that I have nothing to say against Sir Bhalchandra's proposition about the supply of water for flushing gullies, drains, etc.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE DORABJEE.

Bombay, September 12.

M. PAUL-JORGE is opening next autumn in Paris a theatre where only such plays will be given as have been declined by other managers of theatres. Each play will be preceded by a short lecture, in which its literary merits will be expounded.

SILAS K. HARTSHORN, of Avoca, North Dakota, was being pursued by the sheriff when he took refuge in a large tree. A violent storm came on, and Hartshorn was blown actually into the buggy of the sheriff, who had taken refuge beneath the same tree.

AUGUSTE FLAURAUD, of No. 2,223, Washington avenue, Boston, U.S.A., when diving at the seaside struck some rocks and broke his neck. He was removed to the hospital, the broken segment of his spinal column removed, and a silver wire inserted. It is hoped that this will be the means of saving the young man's life.

IN 1889 Mr. Charles Frederick Gee, of Dover, paid 2s. 1d. in the £ to his creditors as a final dividend. The creditors have received an official intimation that, as a sequel to an inheritance recently received by Mr. Gee, the balance of their claims, making 20s. in the £, together with 3 per cent. interest since the bankruptcy, will now be paid.

IN the London Bankruptcy Court, Mr. William Marshall, in business in the City as an engineer and a company promoter, said he was a friend of ex-President Kruger and also of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. He had negotiated a loan of three millions for the Transvaal Government, but did not receive his commission in consequence of the war. His debts are £12,000, and assets £4,000 odd.

BY a Ukase dated 12th August last, says the "Memorial Diplomatique," the Czar instituted a new Viceroyalty that of the Amur and Kwang Tung. Admiral Alexieff is given charge of it with plenary powers over the civil administration. He is moreover, to watch over the tranquillity and safety of the public in those regions bordering the Eastern Chinese railway, and is to protect the interests of the Russian population settled beyond the frontier line of his government. Until the promulgation of special laws, those that rule in the Caucasus will be in force. Diplomatic relations of the district with neighbouring States will be in the hands of the Viceroy, who will also command the Russian men-of-war in the Pacific Ocean. Admiral Alexieff, on his nomination, is ordered to present for the Czar's approval, a project for the administration of the region the government of which has been confided to him.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

SAVED.

SOME readers will recollect a famous court-martial which was held in Dublin a quarter of a century ago The circumstances must have been recalled by the villainies of the man Sheridan who escaped justice last year. Here a young gentleman ranker, popular with all save with the shirkers and ne'er-do wells of the regiment to which he belonged, was charged by some of these latter with having hurled a woman from an upper floor of the barracks so causing her death. Three of the men in the regiment swore to the circumstances. The officers at that court-martial were prudent and wary men and the manner in which the evidence was sifted remains a lasting credit to the best Army methods. It became manifest as the trial proceeded that the woman had been killed accidentally in some horseplay which occurred when she met a party of privates, of whom the prisoner was not one. He, as a matter of fact, hearing her cries, rushed out of his quarters to render help, just in time to witness her death. He was honorably acquitted, proved a splendid soldier, gained a commission, led a heroic charge in the Soudan and retired with the rank of major, honoured by officers and men alike.

MADE IN HEAVEN.

The nuptials of M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine give point to the idea, Max O'Rell used to argue that the infusion of some healthy peasant blood into some of the royal houses of Europe would be the greatest blessing that could befall them. The experiment has been often enough tried, and although the marriage of the murdered King of Servia with one not of his rank had so ter

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In "Popular Astronomy," Professor W. H. Pickering from data collected by various meteorologists, comes to the conclusion that there really are more thunderstorms in the first half of the lunar month than in the last half and that there is most likelihood of storms between the new and first quarter, and last between the full and last quarter.

This (if our memory serves) agrees with result already obtained by Mr. A. B. MacDowall, F R Met. S., and already mentioned in this column. The difference, though apparent, is not large enough to be of any practical importance. What is the cause? Does moonshine help to discharge clouds of electricity and equalise the electrical state of the atmosphere? We know that light and ultraviolet rays help to discharge electricity. We are also told that night is more favourable than day for Transatlantic wireless telegraphy signals, perhaps owing to the sunlight dissipating or weakening them. Moonshine is regarded as reflected sunshine, and in the main doubtless it is but in these days of obscure radiations, it might be well to inquire very particularly into the matter.

M. Violle, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences Paris, draws attention to the curious whistling sound, lasting for 10 to 15 seconds, caused by the shot of the cannon used to dissipate hailclouds by firing blank cartridge into them. The cartridge contains 100 grammes of gunpowder, and owing to its form sends a vortex or smoke ring similar to that from the funnel of a locomotive or a smoker's lips, into the atmosphere. The particles of such a ring, whirl round the outside of the ring, and its motion produces the whistling noise.

According to the "Atti dei Lincei," the Italian Minister of Marine recently carried out experiments in syntonic or "tuned" wireless telegrapy at San Vito, where two Marconi apparatus of different frequencies ("A" and "B") were connected to the same antenna and communication carried on simultaneously with Palmaria and Leghorn over distances of 5 and 70 kilometres respectively. In other words, two messages issued from the same air-wire went to different places without interfering with each other's legibility. If the report is correct a certain measure of tunning is now practicable. We have seen reports of the kind before, however, notably a trial of tuned circuits before the German Emperor a year or two ago, of which nothing more has been heard.

A cub of Merriam's bear (Ursus merriami), brought from Port Muller Bay, Alaska, has been installed at the New York Zoological Park. It is of a uniform blue-grey colour and quite different from other bears received from Alaska by the Zoological Society of New York.

Cocoa and coffee plants are grown in the shade of other plants or trees, and the Jamaica Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture finds that in many cases it is the bacteria in the soil, not the cocoa plant, which needs the shade. The choice of leguminous plants for the purpose is recommended, as they increase the nitrogenous contents of the soil.

"Nature" publishes a letter describing a mirage at Putney on Sunday August 16 last. A cyclist on the Upper Richmond-road, between the railway bridge and Putney Highstreet, seeing what appeared to be a pool of water in front of him, dismounted, only to find it an illusion. The gay dresses and parasols of ladies returning from church were seen reflected on the surface of the supposed water.

In the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society Dr. W. G. Black states that according to his observations, in the course of the year 1902 in the central district of Edinburgh, some 24lbs. of dust and soot fell there on every hundred square feet of ground.

Mr. Ch. F. Holder, an American naturalist, suggests that the ribbon fish (regalius) is sometimes mistaken for the great sea serpent. Specimens of this sea fish, 60 feet long, have been oberved, and there may be longer ones. It has waving red plumes near the head, which might account for the tangles, or mane of the serpent.

Mr. Frank Browne, Government analyst, Hong-Kong, remarks that books in hot climates deteriorate chiefly owing to damp, a small black insect, and cockroaches. They are spoiled by mould and fungi in damp atmospheres; hence they should be kept on open, airy shelves. After a long spell of moist weather, their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separte. A small black insect, one eight inch long and one-sixteenth inch broad, resembling a beetle, is very destructive; and books, if left untouched, are found to have numerous holes in covers and leaves. Cockroaches will spoil a fine binding in a single night. A varnish against these insects is given as under: Dammar resin, 2oz. mastic, 2oz. Canada balsam, 1oz.; creosote: 1-2-oz.; spirit of wine, 20 fluid ounces.

On Lake Arkell, 120 miles from White Horse and 20 from Yukon River, new placer mines have been discovered, which promise to be fully as rich as the Klondyke region. There is a rush to the diggings, and surface dirt is said to yield 15 cents a pan.

There has been a meterological observatory in Egypt, of and on since 1845, but that now existing at Abbassia on the edge of the desert some three miles north-east of Cairo dates from 1868, Other stations have been established at Port Said Barrage Assiouts and Aswan. Reports have been issued giving the observations and curves of the weather elements,

An American scientific journal supplies an account of the completion of the United States Pacific Cable from San Francisco to Manila, with illustrations of the work, including the cable hut, the clerk sending the President's message to Governor Tait Manila and even the donkey engine by which the cable was hauled ashore,

Mankind, up till quite recently, has been disposed to regard the common house-fly as a friend rather than an enemy, and has credited it with the virtues of a harmless, painstaking, and efficient scavenger. During the last few years, however, our notions have undergone a complete change, and it has been demonstrated that as a carrier of disease organisms the house-fly is one of our worst enemies. The connection of the fly with enteric fever was brought out very forcibly during the Hispano-American War. Another disease, the annual mortality from which in the United Kingdom alone is very great, is the summer diarrhœa of children. The cause and possibility of prevention of this disorder are receiving a good deal of attention just now from public health officials, and here again something more than a mere suspicion has been directed towards musca domestica. It has been suggested that the fly also plays an important role in conveying the infection of cholera, carbuncle, ophthalmia, and other diseases, and the suggestion will probably be found to be true, in part at least.

Not until Jan. 1, 1859, was the number of lunatics officially registered in England. At that date there were 36,762 insane persons—a proportion to the population of 1 to 536. To-day they number over 113,000—a proportion to the population of 1 in 293—and the tendency of much of the insanity which comes under treatment to-day is to end in dementia and to become incurable. Melancholia has shown in recent years a considerable rise among the educated and private classes of the insane, and recovery is rarely the happy issue of melancholia, more especially in men. But relief may be at hand nevertheless, and may come from the same direction as the evil. The increased intellectual activity which is now reproached for bringing in its wake a train of psychological ills, will become more disciplined in its working, when the mental health of the people will improve and the blessings of the fuller life which modern education and modern invention have brought within their reach will be enjoyed with impunity."

M. Joubert, head of the St. Jacques Observatory, has just had his twins christened Castor and Pollux. All his children are named after stars, the others having the names of Uranus, Jupiter, Saturn, and Venus.

After a Swiss judge had pronounced a decree of divorce the couple showed their gratitude by embracing in court, after which the ex-husband entertained his ex-wife and a few friends to a "separation" dinner at a restaurant.

Mr. Kipling, according to the "Liverpool Post," will not reprint "The Rowers," in his forthcoming book of verse, as it was "poor verse, and in bad taste, and the references to Germany were stronger than they ought to have been."

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"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

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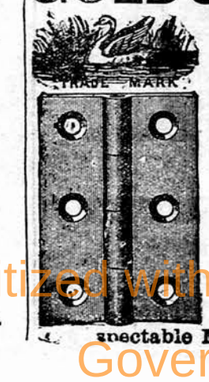

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THE MORAL.

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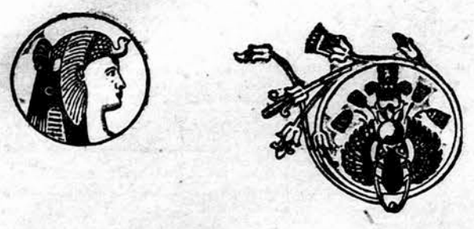

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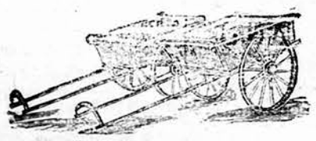

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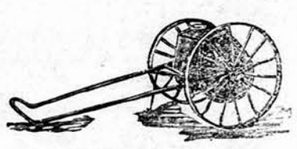

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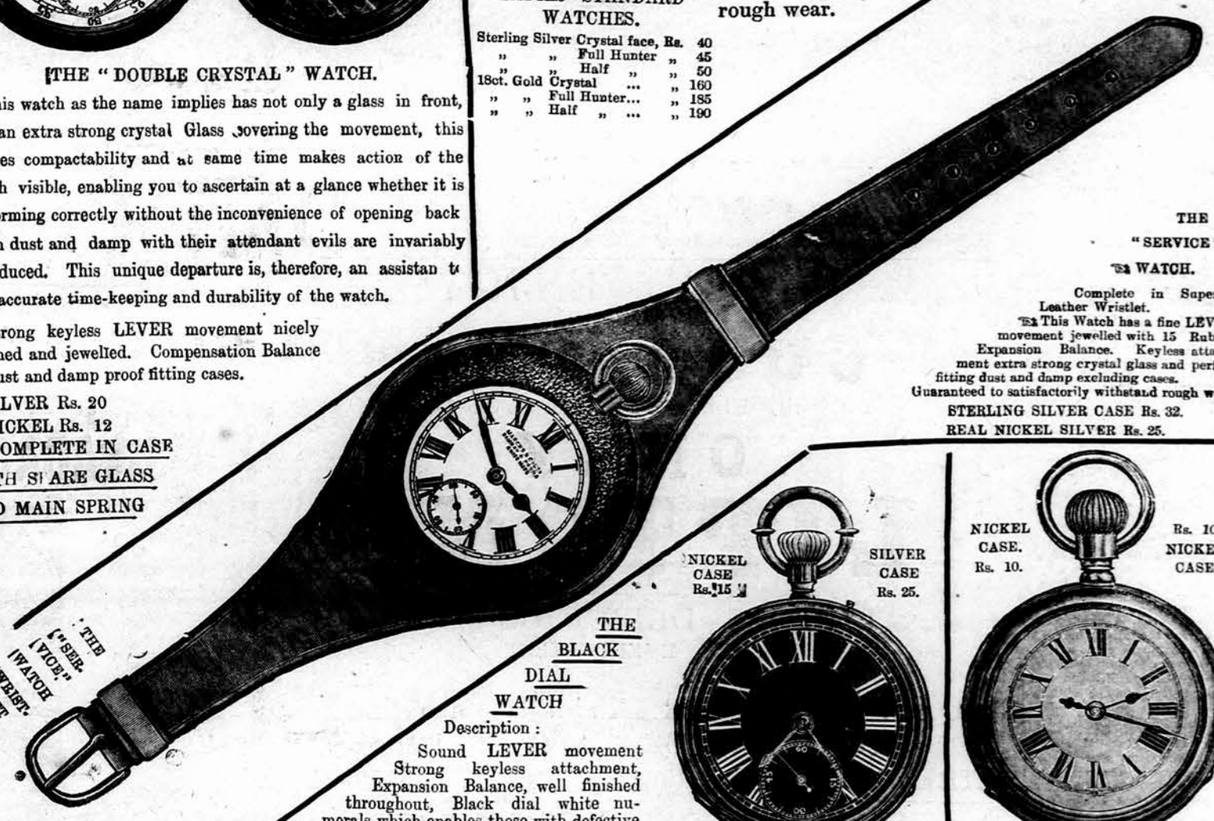

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Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

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Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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Sound 3 plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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